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The attention of the readers is drawn to the advertisements in this issue.

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PRESIDENT'S PAGE

Down in North Carolina some years ago a grizzled, old prosecutor successfully managed the campaign of a friend for Governor and was rewarded by appointment to the Supreme Court. One of his old cronies visiting him, remarked, "Well! I never thought I'd have to call you 'Judge'." To which the Justice replied, "You wouldn't have to, but the rough element to which me and you belong just riz up and demanded representation." Only by some such process of reasoning can I account for your elevation of me to the leadership of this group. You could have picked any number of law librarians with big reputations or with tremendous libraries under their direction. Choosing me reminds me of the preacher in my church down south. I'm a Methodist and in our church if the preacher doesn't suit the congregation, at the end of the year the bishop moves him. This poor fellow had been preaching seven years and was moved at the end of each year. When he went to conference, he told his wife to start packing. But the bishop didn't move him. On the train going home, he told one of his stewards that he didn't understand it unless it was explained by an improvement in his preaching. "Naw," said the steward, "'tain't that. We ain't much on preaching nohow—and you wuz the nearest to no preacher we could find." I hope *that* line of reasoning didn't influence your choice.

If you will read the entire history of the Association in the Golden Jubilee issue, I think you will be impressed by the Association's steady growth in professional solidarity and tone. So many of the early members appear to have become law librarians almost by accident. Economic factors often weighed heavily. Law librarianship was a job, not a profession. The marvel is that so many dedicated individuals lifted their eyes from the muddy pathways of daily routine—and glimpsed the stars. Ours is still a loose-knit professional group. We have not walled ourselves about with self-righteous rules of exclusion. There still are many gates opening into our temple. Perhaps, too many. Maybe we should close some of the gates, or, at least, mark out more clearly the pathways. In the world about us the rapid advances being made in technical knowledge call more and more for trained experts and specialists. It is becoming increasingly difficult for individuals without specialized training to find any field in which they can rise to eminence. Many of us see dangers in this trend. More and more we encounter individuals who not only can not see the woods for the trees, but who rest comfortably and smugly on their own little limb unaware of even the tree. Yet, we can not escape from the world in which we live, a world which is changing rapidly and growing smaller. The cloistered, monastery library of the middle ages has no place in the twentieth century. We must meet the demands of our day and times. We must change, for all life is change. But, let this change in our Association be one of normal growth, based upon an awareness of the continuity of the past with the present and of the present with the future. Change by evolution is ever preferable to change by revolution. Let us ever be mindful of the fact that the ablest members of the Association, both past and present, who contributed most to our profession came to law-library work from many and varied backgrounds. This very breadth of experience and diversity of talent among our members laid a broad and sure base upon which the Association dear to all of us was builded. May all of us labor worthily in this great tradition!

There is a prayer of a saintly, old negro which runs, "Oh Lord, fill my words with worthwhile stuff—and nudge me when I've said enough." At least, I have felt the "nudge".

DILLARD S. GARDNER

What Price Law Librarians?

by A. ELIZABETH HOLT, *Law Librarian*
Nevada State Library

Armchair detectives have always been criticized for their advice from a safe location and for their inertia when it comes to doing something about the situation. Law librarians as a group can justly be called armchair detectives when you consider action taken to raise the low salaries paid a large number of their own group. They sit in their offices and bewail the state of law librarians' salaries but will not lift a pen nor a voice to help raise the standards. There are a few brave and adventurous souls who will raise their voices, who use their pens and who substantiate their claims with salary figures to prove their points. It is lamentable that the brave souls are rare.

Do law librarians really need to plead their cause? Consider whether it is right that a law school should be paying within \$200.00 of the same salary that they paid six years ago when today the student body is larger and they have increased the requirements for the job. Is it right that a person with law training and over two years of law library experience should be fully responsible for a library and receive only \$3000.00 a year when in another library a high school graduate with no experience is paid \$3200.00 a year as a typist? There are at least five librarians with law training who receive between \$2700.00 and \$3500.00

a year for full time work and full responsibility. It is granted that people vary in their talents and their capabilities. Positions vary too in the amount of responsibility placed upon the administrator of the library, and therefore mere sums paid are not necessarily indicative of the amount and quality of work done. The place of employment may alter the value or the amount of the salary in such cases as a position in New York City where the cost of living is high and a position in a rural community in Alabama where the cost of living is rather low. Despite all of these factors does it not seem unusual that a law degree and experience in a law library should result in a smaller salary?

Can law librarians remain silent when a law school librarian is classified as a Senior Clerk? If the job is a clerical one should the title of law librarian be used? And if the position is not that of a clerk then shouldn't some effort be made to correct the classification? Would you forgo a comment in the case of a law librarian who cannot ask for a raise because he is over 75 years of age—when his salary is under \$3000.00 a year for full time work? Should you merely grin and bear it when vacations are without pay? Where no sick leave is granted? Where librarians are expected to attend professional meet-

ings but are not granted travel funds or when they must use their vacation time to attend such meetings?

Are these cases the unusual ones? By no means! A false pride has made most librarians hide their complaints and not admit that they are underpaid or that employee benefits received by clerical help are greater than those received by the professionally trained head of the organization. Perhaps law librarians need a Dr. Kinsey who will teach them it is more healthy to talk freely about existing conditions than it is to pretend that such things do not exist. Actually the librarians need some one to do even more than Dr. Kinsey could for it is not enough to break down a reserve and enable them to talk about the inequalities. The need is for encouragement to take positive action to correct the conditions.

Action may take many forms. When you turn down a position you should explain why you do so. There were several instances this last two years where the salary was too low for the qualifications demanded and individuals who were approached indicated they were not interested in a position at such a salary. The result was that when the jobs were filled the salaries paid were several hundred dollars higher than the first offers. It is expected that other factors may have entered into the higher salaries paid yet the frankness of applicants emphasized the need to increase the amount of money involved. Discussions about salaries with other law librarians in similar positions will help to acquaint you with what is being paid and it will enable you to

evaluate your own position or the positions offered you. Encourage law librarians in your area to study conditions in the jobs available. Then with facts in hand you can do some campaigning to overcome specific bad features of the jobs. One law librarian invested in \$137.00 worth of telegrams asking for salary ranges in law libraries of comparable size and doing similar work. The return for the money invested was a \$900.00 a year increase. Another law librarian in a state civil service position was asked to justify a proposed upgrading of the job. Statistics were collected for approximately 20 law libraries where the same work was done, collections were approximately the same in size and the staffs varied only by one worker. Educational qualifications, the length of experience and salary ranges were presented. The net result—the position was upgraded at an increase of \$250.00 a year.

Ernest H. Breuer, President of the Association of Law Libraries of New York State, conducted a study of salaries paid law librarians in New York State, excluding law school librarians. The purpose of the study was to indicate the need for adjustments to make similar positions pay more closely related salaries. The need was clearly shown by the data gathered. One instance of the discrepancy was in the class of Supreme Court librarians where one librarian received very close to \$12,000.00 a year to supervise a staff of twelve while another librarian received \$6000.00 a year to manage a staff of five and a third librarian with a staff of three people was paid \$7000.00 a year. Edu-

cation, training and experience appear to have little relationship to the amount paid. The Association of the Bar of the City of New York published similar conclusions in its *Bad House-keeping, the Administration of New York Courts*.¹ The tables showing varying provisions for New York Supreme Court libraries at pages 85-92 and of the salaries paid court librarians in New York at page 96 emphasize the necessity for some adjustment to be made.

For many years in his work as Chairman of the American Association of Law Libraries Committee on Placement and Education, Dr. Miles O. Price has gathered and used salary statistics as a basis for recommendations for salary increases. Part of the success in his efforts to collect data has been from the confidence with which he guards such information and yet the results of his work can be attested to by many law librarians who enjoy higher salaries as a concomitant of Dr. Price's tireless efforts.

Such individual action is excellent and it has produced concrete results but how much more effective would it be if a more united effort was made? A survey of one factor of law librarians' positions would help many individuals to raise the standards of their jobs, and for each librarian who obtains better conditions the greater will be the influence on other positions.

How many law librarians do not receive sick leave with pay? Would statistics from 90% of the law libraries be beneficial to the librarians who do not get paid sick leave? It is believed they would. It is too large a task to

ask that all benefits be examined in one survey but if a start is made with a study of one particular benefit—sick leave benefits, vacation with pay, travel funds for professional association attendance, or leave for attendance at professional meetings—a steady improvement could be achieved towards better working conditions for all law librarians.

When you deal with salaries paid there will always be a stumbling block, or several stumbling blocks. Some institutions prohibit the release of such statistics, some people are loath to reveal their salaries and other individuals can see no value to be received from releasing their salary figures. The wide spread reluctance to disclose salary statistics is evidenced by William R. Roalfe's report² of 178 replies from 501 questionnaires sent out for the American Bar Association survey. The Association of the Bar of the City of New York cites an inability to obtain information for court employees³ and this writer has obtained replies on two occasions from less than 1/3 of the people contacted.⁴ What better proof can you give of the value of a salary increase than the fact that some one else is paying more for the same quality, quantity and type of work? It is of utmost importance that you make your attempts wholeheartedly for if you are not thoroughly convinced of your own value then you will gain more by not asking for an increase. With a firm

2. ROALFE, *THE LIBRARIES OF THE LEGAL PROFESSION* 91 (1953).

3. ASSOCIATION OF THE BAR, *supra* note 1, at 11.

4. Holt, *Compensation of Law Library Personnel in 1954*, 47 L. LIB. J. 134 (1954); *Compensation of Law Library Personnel in 1955*, 48 L. LIB. J. 219 (1955).

1. New York, by the Association, [1955].

conviction in the justness of your request you can marshal your facts and attack the opposition be it your superior, the civil service board or the state legislature.

Mobility is often times an important factor in raising salary standards. An individual who is handicapped by the necessity for a position in a particular locality—due to health, family responsibilities etc.—often precludes an institution from raising salaries for they appreciate the fact that the individual is available and that he cannot be lured away. Hence the fact that local people seldom make as much as someone from outside the area, even though each is equally well qualified. The answer to this problem is to solve the question of your being unable to leave the area.

Talk to people—law librarians, administrators or legislators—about what is needed to make the jobs of law librarians more attractive, or discuss what increased benefits would enhance your position. Examine the em-

ployee benefits in positions around you (other state employees, professors, attorneys or secretarial help) and evaluate your own advantages or disadvantages. Make an effort to become acquainted with what law librarians in similar positions are making and then honestly appraise your own qualifications. If you should be receiving more money use the information you have gathered to present your case for an increase, or go searching for greener fields. Encourage your local law library association to unite in an effort to do something constructive about raising the standards for law librarians.

Will each of you be able to report, a year from now, that you have deserted the armchair and taken to being an active detective? Remember to make your sleuthing a wholehearted adventure and if you catch the culprit and gain your just reward will you bolster the courage of others by telling them how you went about obtaining that extra \$400.00 a year?

The Legal Collections of the United Nations Library

by SIMONE HEULINE, *Reference Librarian*
United Nations Library

The United Nations Headquarters Library was established in 1946 to meet the needs of the delegations and the Secretariat.¹ Its legal collections and legal reference service have grown rapidly and increased in importance, for many of the studies undertaken by the Secretariat are either legal in character or have juridical aspects.

Physically the Library consists of a main library in a separate building and three departmental libraries. The latter are in the Secretariat building on the floors of the departments they serve. The collections of the departmental libraries are kept relatively small; they are intended to contain material in frequent use by the departments they serve, a record of which is kept in a central catalogue housed in the main library. One of these departmental libraries serves the Department of Political and Security Council Affairs and the Office of Legal Affairs. This departmental library had to be made of all the pertinent contains a selection of the most used books and journals on international law, most of which are duplicated in the main library, and, jointly with the Reference Section of the main library,

provides legal reference services to the Organization. It contains most of the library's material on the law of the United States. These books have been placed here because problems associated with the presence of the United Nations in the United States are dealt with by the Office of Legal Affairs.

A brief review of the activities and publications of the various departments of the Secretariat mentioning some typical publications seems a good way of explaining the problems encountered by the United Nations Library and the kind of legal collections it possesses. The Office of Legal Affairs is naturally very dependent on the Library. One of its important activities is making the evidence of customary international law more readily available. It publishes in the United Nations Legislative Series collections of national laws on special subjects in international law, such as: *Laws and regulations on the regime of the high seas*.²

Laws and practices concerning the conclusion of treaties,³ and *Laws con-*

1. The history and administration of the Library have been described in Milam, Carl H. The United Nations Library. *Library Quarterly* 23:267-296, October 1953

2. United Nations documents and publications are conveniently referred to by their document symbols and/or sales numbers. The practice will be followed in the footnotes to this article. These volumes have the symbols ST/LEG/SER. B/1 (Sales number: 1951. V.2) and ST/LEG/SER. B/2 (Sales number 1952. V.1)

3. ST/LEG/SER.B/3 (Sales no.: 1952. V.4)

concerning nationality.⁴ The library has, of course, to help in the search for the texts of the laws and regulations of all countries on those subjects. Usually, it is just a matter of providing a text after being given the correct citation. Sometimes, however, the question is much vaguer and the library is simply asked: "What is the law in force in such a country on such a matter?" It must then try to ascertain the actual status of the legislation on the subject in the country in question. Its findings are later verified by members of the Office of Legal Affairs.

With the *United Nations treaty series*, the problem is slightly different; the treaties published in these volumes are sent by governments for registration or filing and recording. If the language or languages in which they are submitted do not include English and French, translations into these languages have to be provided. If an official text exists in either of these languages it has to be found and that is frequently a task for the library. At the time of writing, a committee of the General Assembly is reviewing the regulations governing the publishing of the treaty series with a view to effecting economies and expediting the publication of the volumes.

Studies of principles of international and national law are undertaken by the Office of Legal Affairs, for the Secretariat is frequently called upon to give a legal opinion on an international problem connected with the activities of the United Nations. The library often has to help with the search for material.

The Bureau of Social Affairs and

the Division of Human Rights use also extensively the library legislative collections. One of the purposes of the United Nations is to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. The Division of Human Rights follows closely the progress accomplished in different countries: the *Yearbook on human rights*,⁵ published in separate English and French editions, contains each year the texts of constitutional and legislative instruments and summaries of court decisions of more than seventy five countries and also the provisions in international treaties relative to human rights, as well as reports on the work of the United Nations in this field. Most of the material for this yearbook is submitted by correspondents in the countries concerned. However, a good deal of research is undertaken in connection with these reports, and good collections of national laws are indispensable to this work.

In addition to this yearbook, the Division of Human Rights undertakes the study of special subjects related to human rights such as freedom of information, the status of women, forced labor and discrimination in education. A few examples will show the kind of demand made to the Library in connection with those publications. For the study recently completed on discrimination in education⁶ a survey had to be made of all the pertinent laws and regulations in various coun-

5. Each volume has a separate symbol and sales number.

6. The draft report of the special rapporteur is at the time of writing, available in French only in document E/CN.4/Sub.2/L.92. It is not a sales item. Summaries of information on various countries appear separately.

tries. In another publication called *Nationality of Married Women*⁷ excerpts from constitutions, laws and other legal instruments of sixty countries were quoted.

Since the United Nations considers the promotion of social welfare one of its responsibilities, it acts as a kind of center of information in giving as clear and up-to-date a picture as possible of the progress accomplished in different countries: for instance, a publication such as *Economic Measures in favor of the family*⁸ surveys the relevant laws and administrative regulations in various countries.

Another field of social activity for United Nations is social defense. In addition to the *International review of criminal policy* and different monographs on subjects such as probation, the Bureau of Social Affairs has published in a legislative and administrative series called: *Social Defence*⁹ laws and regulations of various countries adopted for crime prevention, treatment of offenders, suppression of the traffic in persons, etc.

In the Bureau of Economic Affairs, though most of the material needed is economic and statistical, there is a demand for legislative material on special topics. The Fiscal and Financial Branch, for instance, is constantly looking for legislation on fiscal matters and for taxation agreements.¹⁰ Five volumes of the texts of international tax agreements have already

been issued in English and French. When the reports on *Restrictive business practices*¹¹ were prepared not only national laws and regulations but bills introduced to restrain those practices, and cases, had to be searched for.

In the studies on *Economic Development in Selected Countries*¹² legislative measures establishing plans and programmes in different countries are presented and studied. The same thing is true for the publication: *Progress in Land Reform*¹³ which surveys land reform measures taken by various countries. The Library had often to participate in research for those texts.

The Department of Trusteeship and Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories has to follow the economic, social and educational situation of the non-self-governing territories and territories under trusteeship administration. The information given by reports of the administering powers has to be studied and analyzed in the context of the laws and administrative regulations of the territories, so that a complete and objective picture can be obtained. The collections of laws, the official gazettes and the parliamentary documents of the various territories have to be as complete and up-to-date as possible, and are very much used.

The Department of Political and Security Council Affairs frequently needs documents such as treaties, conventions etc. . . . , to survey the field of international relations.

Such are, briefly, the requirements

7. E/CN.6/126/Rev.1 and E/CN.6/129/Rev.1 (Sales no.: 1950.IV.12)

8. ST/SOA/8 (Sales no.: 1952.IV.6)

9. ST/SOA/SER.E/3, ST/SOA/SER.E/3/Add.1, Add.2. (Sales no.: 1952.IV.16, 1953.IV.16, 1954.IV.6). This series has been discontinued.

10. E/CN.8/30 and ST/ECA/SER.C/2, 3, 4, and 5 (Sales no.: 1948.XVI.2, 1951.XVI.1, 1951.XVI.5, 1954.XVI.1, 1954.XVI.3)

11. E/2379 and Add.1, and Add.2, E/2380 (Economic and Social Council—16th session—Summary records. Supplements nos. 11, 11A, 11B)

12. No symbol was given. (Sales no.: 1948.II.B.1 and 1950.II.B.1)

13. ST/ECA/20 (Sales no.: 1954.II.B.3)

of the departments, for which legal collections provide the background research material. A word should be said about a problem special to an international organization—that of translation. Nearly all United Nations publications are published in English and French; most of them are also issued in Spanish, and a certain number appear in Chinese, Russian and Arabic. Obviously, if there is an official translation, the United Nations should not make a new one and the text has to be found: this is often the responsibility of the Library. Even in the case of texts for which no official translation exists, the Library is often requested to look for an unofficial translation which may help the translation sections. This means that the Library must not only have a collection of laws and treaties in the original language but also, as far as possible, every available translation into the official languages of the United Nations. Commentaries and studies of foreign laws are often used also as terminological guides.

One limitation should be remembered: the Library was established only in 1946, so that it was impossible to obtain much older out-of-print material. Many of the current serial publications have been received only since 1947 or 1948. It is a serious obstacle which the Library has remedied to some extent by purchasing second-hand books. The gift made by the Woodrow Wilson Foundation to the United Nations of its library provided a number of interesting out-of-print publications. However, the library must borrow many of the older publications on interlibrary loan.

The most important part of the

legal collection of the United Nations Library is probably the collection of international law. An attempt is made to acquire all current important publications on this subject, in any language much earlier material has also been acquired. The work of congresses and conferences of associations and institutes of international law are followed closely and the Library acquires as many as possible of their proceedings and documents. International law periodicals, serials and yearbooks in all languages are considered essential to keep in touch with the evolution of concepts of international law.

Not less important than the treatises and studies are the sources of international law; the collections of treaties and conventions are probably the most important of these. The Library tries to make as extensive and complete a collection of them as possible. General series such as the League of Nations Treaty Series, the United Nations Treaty series and the *Recueil de traités* by de Martens are complemented by the national collections of treaties. An effort is made also to acquire all existing collections of treaties dealing with special subjects, such as arbitration treaties, commercial treaties, treaties of peace, etc. Juridical yearbooks, the documents and yearbooks of international organizations, official publications put out by governments for the information of their parliaments (such as the papers by command of the United Kingdom Parliament), or by their departments of Foreign Affairs, complete and bring up to date the treaty collections.

The publications of the United Nations and of the Specialized Agencies offer a great wealth of legal material.

The entire second floor of the Library is devoted to them:¹⁴ they are arranged according to their symbols; a card index and several other bibliographical tools compiled by the United Nations Documents Index Section help us to find and use them.¹⁵

National legislation is nearly as important as international law for the studies undertaken by the United Nations. For each country, the most important treaties are acquired on the subjects of interests to the United Nations. Care is taken not to overlap with the collections of the Specialized Agencies. The collections on labour law are, for example, less important in the United Nations Library than are those on criminal or constitutional law, since labour is more the field of study of the International Labour Organisation.

The texts of laws are used more than the commentaries and treaties. The Library attempts to receive as promptly as possible from the governments all the official gazettes, slip laws, statutory instruments, regulations, published in the independent countries as well as those from the non-self-governing territories. It is a very great problem for the Acquisition Unit of the Library, as it is sometimes not easy to obtain those documents, and it also involves a great deal of work to handle, sort and bind them. In addition to the current and annual

collections of laws, the Library relies very much on systematic collections: such as collections of codes, collections of revised statutes, and encyclopedic works giving the status of all the law of a country as up-to-date as possible. For some countries there are unofficial loose-leaf services which keep the law indexed up-to-date. The United Nations Library takes the sections of the French *Juris-classeurs*, for instance, on subjects of interest to us.

If any unofficial collection of translations of laws of a country exists, as is the case for instance for Syria,¹⁶ Egypt¹⁷ and Yugoslavia¹⁸ the Library tries to acquire them.

In addition to national laws, the Library has many comparative publications which group in one work the laws of different countries on a special subject: nationality laws, adoption laws, etc. Some institutes of comparative law have very interesting publications of this kind.

Some of the Publications of the Specialized Agencies of the United Nations are also a source, frequently used, for the texts of laws on subjects of interest to them. For example, the International Labour Office Legislative Series gives in French, English and Spanish the texts of laws concerning labour in different countries. Information services like *Notes et Etudes documentaires*¹⁹ published by

14. Caballero-Marsal, F., Nielsen, J. K., and Winton, H. United Nations documents in the United Nations Library: organization and servicing. *Journal of Cataloguing and Classification* 7:65-72, Summer 1951.

15. Moor, C. C. and Chamberlin, W. How to use United Nations documents. New York, New York University Press, 1952. 26 p. (New York University Libraries. Occasional papers, 1)

16. Recueil des lois syriennes et de législation financière; publié par J. Anhoury, V. Syriani. [Damas] (current)

17. Répertoire permanent de législation égyptienne, publié par le Bulletin de législation et de jurisprudence égyptiennes; annoté par U. Pace et V. Sisto. Alexandrie, 1948- . 7 v. (loose-leaf)

18. Collected Yugoslav laws. Beograd, Union of Jurists' Associations of Yugoslavia, 1952- .

19. France. Direction de la Documentation. *Notes et Etudes documentaires*. Paris.

the French government which give the French texts of certain foreign laws, as well as treaties and studies on different subjects are very precious.

In the field of jurisprudence, the policy adopted by the United Nations Library in the case of international law differs from that adopted for national law. As many collections as possible of cases of an international character have been acquired; decisions of international tribunals of various kinds, decisions of national courts having an international bearing, and also digests of cases of international law. On the other hand, the library has very few complete collections of the cases of national courts, with some exceptions (for instance, the U. S. Supreme Court reports). However, court reports from some member states are received on a current basis. Let us add that reports and decisions from national tribunals of greater interest to the United Nations are collected; this is the case with administrative tribunals such as the Swedish *Regeringsrätten*²⁰ or the French *Conseil d'Etat*.²¹

With this large mass of documents coming every day to the Library, the need has been felt of some special

tools which might help to use them. The reference room of the Library has started a bibliography of the constitutions of the world: it consists of an index of all the texts of constitutions in force in the vernacular and in the official languages of United Nations.

Another internal project is a card index of treaties which is kept up-to-date in the reference room: multilateral treaties are entered chronologically, with a subject index; there is a separate file of bilateral treaties, by country. On each card are indicated references to the text of the treaty in the official languages of the United Nations as found in periodicals as well as in official publications. This card index is by no means complete. It was started on an ad-hoc basis but it is now added to systematically.

Since the beginning of 1955, in order to eliminate duplication in the work of checking current legislation of independent countries of interest to the different departments, it was decided to centralize in the library the work of indexing, official gazettes, slip-laws, treaty series and other official publications containing current legislation, the information being then circulated to the parts of the Secretariat according to their interest. This project is still in experimental stage but it is hoped that it will result in a semi-annual publication.

20. Sweden. Regeringsrätten. Regeringarättens årsbok.

21. France. Conseil d'Etat. Recueil des arrêts du Conseil d'Etat, statuant au contentieux, et des décisions du tribunal des conflits.

Classification in Law Libraries

by CARLETON W. KENYON, *Head Catalog Librarian*

Los Angeles County Law Library

The need for a satisfactory classification of law materials becomes more and more acute. The ever continuous production of legal and related materials, with the resultant expansion of law library collections, forces law librarians in self-defense to adopt some form of organization of these materials. For the use of persons both within and without libraries, a methodical distribution of law library holdings into some form of inter-related categories becomes an urgent necessity.

Law librarians are well acquainted with the history of law classification. The multitude of case law made it imperative that some form of classification be devised which would serve as a key to law reports. Digest and encyclopedia classification schemes were developed for this purpose. Similarly, the diverse and innumerable materials now maintained and progressively added to law libraries, make it indispensable that law and related materials be organized in a logical and practical manner.

A classification brings together a group of unorganized units into a systematic plan of order through correlation of degrees of likeness and unlikeness. This process consists of analyzing the bulk of materials into units and synthetically reconstructing

these units into a complete classification.

There is a basic difference between the classification of *law* and the classification of *law materials* in libraries. Classification of law deals with *ideas* on a universal plane whereas a classification of *law materials* proceeds on *practical* and *functional* lines. Charles A. Cutter has said that the classification of books is properly based upon the books themselves rather than upon a classification of ideas.¹ Thus the law publishing companies' schemes for the classification of the field of law (being classification of law) are not ipso facto usable in the library classification of law and related materials. Nor can groupings of law books conform to a theoretical and philosophical plan. The best plan of classification can only be the most convenient one for the purposes at hand and a plan which produces a reasonable distribution and grouping of all legal materials. Thus not an ideal but an applied and empiric scheme is necessary.

It is customary for librarians who are not law librarians to maintain that law libraries are unclassified libraries, with grouping of books by type. Most law libraries of any size have at least

1. Charles A. Cutter, *Close Classification*, 11 LIBRARY JOURNAL 183 (1886)

some rudimentary form of functional organization if only a shelf arrangement by author or general groupings by type, e.g., treatises, bar association reports, court reports, etc. Various schemes of law book classification have been proposed. Published plans, as those of Wire, Hicks, Dabagh and Basset, do not seem satisfactory when placed into actual operation. The Benyon scheme, with adjustment, has turned out to be the most feasible for practical use and will be explained below.

The present lack of a definite classification scheme for materials has made it more and more apparent that a workable and tried scheme should be provided for law librarians. The service of an organized and applied classification system would be another professional tool of first importance to the lawyer. The Los Angeles County Law Library has for several years classed its holdings according to a systematic plan. It is now felt that an explanation of this system of classification and its practical results is needed for persons interested in law library classification.

Benyon Class K

The Los Angeles County Law Library Class K² is an adaptation and adjustment of the Benyon Class K. Miss Elizabeth V. Benyon, of the University of Chicago Law Library, prepared her *Classification—Class K—Law* schedule to fill the undeveloped

K section in conjunction with the Library of Congress classification adaptation at the University of Chicago Libraries. The Library of Congress published the Benyon Class K scheme in 1948.³

The basis of Benyon's Class K is what she terms the legal system which is conceived to be national or territorial, thereby making a geographical arrangement predominant. Legal systems not having continuity into the present political states are placed in a separate division entitled "History of Law" and notated as KA. Two other grand divisions are made, one for primary United States materials and auxiliary aids (K) and the other for secondary materials (KB-KH). Each of these large divisions are subdivided into jurisdictions for the United States, the British Empire, and Foreign. The foreign division is subdivided in turn into continents and countries within continents.

The Benyon schedule follows the Library of Congress classification system in arrangement and notation. In the classification of secondary material a detailed breakdown by subject is made, thereby rendering this scheme more useful as against those published in the past which did not provide for analysis of subject content.

The Los Angeles County Law Library Classification

1. General Principles

In 1951, the Los Angeles County Law Library adopted the Benyon Class K schedule with revisions. All books in the Library were to be classed

2. *Adaptation of the Benyon Class K Law Classification for use in the Los Angeles County Law Library, corrected to February 15, 1956*, multilithed (77 p.) for staff use and distribution to members of the Committee on Cataloging and Classification of the American Association of Law Libraries; not available for public distribution at this time.

3. Washington, Library of Congress, 1948 (172 p.)

in this adapted scheme except those dealing with international law. For international law, the JX section of Class J of the Library of Congress scheme with adaptations was used as a matter of convenience, despite the fact that the JX class is one of the least successful of the Library of Congress classifications. It is hoped that the JX scheme will be thoroughly revised.

The basic structure of the Los Angeles County Law Library scheme is the jurisdictional unit. This unit is based on a geographical structure. When no jurisdictional unit is involved or the materials deal with a comparison of the law of several units, a general comprehensive class is used. The following divisions constitute the structural basis of the scheme:

K	General and Comparative
KA, KB	United States of America
KC	America outside of the United States of America
KD	England and Wales
KE	Europe and Russia
KF	Asia
KG	Africa
KH	Australia and Oceania

The K (General and Comparative) division includes general materials used mostly by form, comparative law and legal materials cutting across the jurisdictional units or involving no one particular unit, law as a philosophy and a science and law in its relations to other fields of knowledge, and the history of law. History of law includes legal systems with origins in

the past which are not identified with a modern jurisdictional unit, e.g., classical and postclassical Greek law, Roman law, and modern legal systems not identifiable on a national basis, e.g., Hindu and Mohammedan law.

In classes KA to KH, each continent is subdivided into subdivisions by jurisdictional units and each of these subdivisions is again divided into their political units in descending sequence from the nation or states to local units.

2. Classification Within Jurisdictions

The basis for classification of materials under each jurisdictional unit is derived from the most detailed section of the scheme. This is the KA and KB division for the United States. The organization in this division is conformed to throughout the various jurisdictions and the general K division with variations where necessary.

The United States is divided into KA for legal materials of primary authority and KB for legal materials of secondary authority. Primary authorities include the basic sources of law, such as constitutions, statutes, court reports, etc. Grouped with the primary materials are related auxiliary aids, such as indexes, digests, and citators. Secondary authorities consist of treatises and other works about law, legal and non-legal in character.

KA, dealing with primary authorities, is subdivided logically into detailed subdivisions, running from general to specific topics and from the larger jurisdiction to the smaller local units in descending order.

KB, dealing with secondary authorities, starts with works about law and useful for law. This is followed by a detailed subject breakdown based on coordinate and subordinate relationships. The subject breakdown is divided into general, public law and private law categories. Public law is subdivided into subjects which are arranged alphabetically. Private law is subdivided into substantive, adjective, and equity divisions; these subdivisions are in turn subdivided into particular subjects which are arranged alphabetically. Special topics dealing with the study of law and law as a profession are included in separate subdivisions. 270 numbers are used for the identification of the major classes.

KD (England and Wales) contracts the subjects covered by KA and KB into one class. The subjects covered for the United States in KA and the general section of KB are drawn together in the first part of KD with only a few changes. The subject subdivision of KB is transformed in its entirety to the remainder of KD, thus using altogether 270 numbers.

KC, KE-KH, the remainder of the world's present jurisdictional units, are based on the telescoping of KA and KB into two tables which determine the specific number of each geographical unit. The first section of each table deals with primary authorities. The second section in each table is for secondary authorities. The two tables (I and II) differ in that the first uses 50 numbers and the second 20 numbers. The selection of the appropriate table for use with a particular jurisdiction depends on the

amount of legal materials contained in that unit; for instance, Table I is used for Egypt, whereas Table II is used by Korea.

K (General and Comparative) has a subdivision table which is based on the KB section. This table employs 27 numbers for subjects. General topics, such as *Medicine* and *Maritime Law*, are given further expansion. Special tables are introduced for the legal systems in the *History of Law* section and are also based on the arrangement of materials covered by the KA and KB sections.

3. Notation

The notation symbols are mixed, that is, letters and Arabic numerals or figures are employed; in other words, letters from K to KH plus appropriate figures form the notation for classification. Cutter figures are employed for the book number. Use is also made of location letters and dates for notation purposes. A legal treatise on administrative law by one Doe would have the following call numbers in various jurisdictions (the book number is the same throughout, i.e., D67):

Jurisdiction Classification Number

General	K554 D67
United States	KB32 D67
California	KB32 D67 Calif.
Great Britain	KD32 K67
Italy	KE1789 D67
Ethiopia	KG964 D67
Japan	KF3299 D67

A limited number of form numbers are provided for use with subjects throughout the scheme. In this manner reports, digests, periodicals, bibli-

ography, dictionaries and encyclopedias are identified.

In conjunction with these symbols a number of location symbols have been developed in order to facilitate temporary transfers of materials to different sections of the library; e.g., *Res* added to the base of the call number places the book on Reserve and *Cat* locates it in the Catalog Department.

In many classes the legal and non-legal elements are not separable or at least no precise difference can be made between them; in such cases, legal and non-legal materials are classed together. Otherwise, all non-legal materials are classed at the end of the legal subject class for which they form the nonlegal background, by the use of Z9 notation placed before the book number. *In this manner and due to the fact that the classification system contains also many class numbers for auxiliary items of non-legal character, books in a law library can be placed within the classification scheme without formulating or using another classification system.*

In this manner the classification scheme serves the purposes of the Los Angeles County Law Library, which is an autonomous library not connected with or dependent upon another library system. As a result, this library is enabled to classify legal and non-legal materials together.

Conclusion

The Los Angeles County Law Library's use of its version of the Benyon Class K has shown that its classification system serves its purposes well though it may need revision from time

to time as more and more materials are classed. Only the Anglo-American secondary materials, legal and non-legal, have been classed completely as yet (with the exception of treatises published before 1800 which are in process of being classed). Most of the Anglo-American primary sources have either been classed in subject areas (i.e., in KB in lieu of KA) or only partially classed.

Some portions of the K section (General and Comparative) have been extensively used. The *Law as a Science* section has been classed in accordance with the revised Benyon scheme, although the differentiation between some of the classes causes theoretical doubts. Biography has been completely classed. The question has been raised whether collective biography should be classed by jurisdiction. Only a partial section of the *History of Law* division has been used as yet. The table pertaining to modern materials has been found to be too general in the public law and private law sections. The medical classes are almost too broad for a large medical collection but sufficiently detailed for the average law library. The *Trials* class has been applied and found most workable in its adjusted form.

The KA-KB dichotomy has posed serious problems at times, especially in connection with materials which fall logically into KA, but are likely to interest library patrons for their subject content and therefore might as well be classed in KB. This has happened in the *Administrative Decisions* section of KA. *Administrative Decisions* have been transferred to a

subject class in KB, thus placing them on the shelf in an area apart from the *Administrative Law* section and other primary authority materials to which they relate; likewise the public-private dichotomy has required discretionary class decisions, e.g., in the arbitration, workmens' compensation and social welfare fields.

The tables in the subject areas of Classes KB and KD are based primarily on American law. Because of the extensive period of English legal history these English law tables are insufficient and will need expansion.

As yet, only comparatively minor use has been made of the Foreign Law subdivision tables. The subject section of the two tables for foreign law is of value primarily in small foreign law collections, because of the broad grouping of public and private law used in the tables. It seems likely that separate tables will eventually be developed for two systems of law, one basically for Roman and civil law and the other basically for English law and that of other common law jurisdictions.

Some further attention may also be justified in the sections of *Administrative Law*, *Legislative, Administrative* and *Judicial bodies* and their reports, and *Judicial Administration*. There is, of course, always a danger that class divisions and subdivisions are uneven in the load they carry.

If it were found desirable, greater use can be made of form subdivisions; for instance, collections of laws on a subject and administrative reports (as

distinct from administrative decisions) might be classed by form.

Consideration should also be given to the question of overlapping terms and their relationship to other terms, e.g., future interests, executory interests and perpetuities, and their place in the classification.

On the whole, with necessary changes and additions made and to be made when applied to materials, the classification scheme represents a well functioning system, convenient and practical, for the complexity of matters and purposes to be served. I fully believe that a generally acceptable, complete, and expansive scheme could be developed from the Los Angeles County Law Library's Class K scheme which would meet the requirements of most law libraries in the United States. The present scheme has proved to be:

1. Inclusive and adaptable.
2. Logical in order and following a logical process of divisions and subdivisions.
3. Consistent in terminology.
4. Practicable and flexible in notation.
5. Suited to finding class numbers by the use of a comprehensive index.

Of course, no scheme will ever be perfect and immutable, but the adapted Benyon scheme has been found to be adequate and workable when applied to a large collection of legal and non-legal materials.

Most Distinct and Lively Pictures*

by GERHARD O. W. MUELLER, Associate Professor
West Virginia University, College of Law

Introducing his COURSE OF LEGAL STUDY; *respectfully addressed to the Students of Law in the United States*, Professor David Hoffman, of the University of Maryland, wrote in 1817:

Method places in our hands a torch and clue which guide us through the surest and easiest ways: it agreeably impresses the mind with the most distinct and lively pictures of every thing worthy of notice, and at last brings us to the end of our journey, improved, invigorated, and delighted.¹

Surely, nothing has changed in the aims of the law teacher since these words were printed in one of the earliest law school books written and published in America. The objective of method has remained constant.

Yet, by what method were those "most distinct and lively pictures" attempted to be created? The classroom was the domain of the lecturer. His oratory ability, coupled with the receptiveness of the students' minds, *non obstante* the abstractness of the

subject matter of the lecture—removed from actuality—determined whether or not pictures could be left in the minds of those in the audience.² In the law office the apprentice, being rushed by the demands of his masters for the swift completion of this or that brief or draft, had very little occasion to do more than to mechanically memorize rules relevant to the particular issue at hand. In the solitude of his study room the student had to contend, for the most part, with

principles, maxims, and rules . . . dispersed through innumerable volumes, displeasing or obscure from the obsolescence of their style and language; the student was abandoned to a hap-hazard choice of the sources from which to draw the treasures of "black lettered wisdom."³

There was very little change in the method of American law school education until Professor Langdell, of Harvard University, introduced the casebook, an innovation of the middle of the nineteenth century, into the classroom, almost three generations ago. Thus, a form of visual method had, at last, entered the classroom, and the student had the problems and

* Comments on audio-visual methods in the law school, in review of Whinery and Tanner, *Law Books and Their Use*, slide-sound film, The University of Kansas City School of Law.

[This article inaugurates a new feature, the reviewing of legal audio-visual materials, made possible with the cooperation of the Committee on Educational Films, Association of American Law Schools.—Ed.]

1. HOFFMAN, COURSE OF LEGAL STUDY iii (1817).

2. It should be kept in mind that *audience* is derived from *audire*, to hear, to listen to.

3. HOFFMAN, *op. cit.*, at xiv.

rules of law right before his eyes, much in the shape in which courts place them for storage. But still, the abstract written word was the only means of supplementing the abstract oral communication in the law schools. Not only did teachers not think of any better method, if technically one could have been made available, nay, teachers delighted in this method which was deemed the only proper one for the highly intellectual pursuits of teaching and learning law.

It took a man like John Henry Wigmore to create the awareness that there had long been more to the teaching of law than had met the eye. It was he who demonstrated that abstract legal problems as "most distinct and lively pictures" in the mind of the student had been little more than wishful thinking on the part of a few theoreticians. Wigmore did that which according to most other teachers could not be done. He introduced the picture into one of his courses.

Who would have thought that the dry history of Law could be enlivened with pictures? That it can be done, the author has proved, to his own satisfaction at least [and to the satisfaction of the entire legal teaching profession, I might add in retrospect!], by a series of lectures with lantern-pictures, covering the same field, and delivered . . . to successive classes of law students, as well as to several thousand lawyers in cities from Massachusetts to California.⁴

4. 1 WIGMORE, PANORAMA OF THE WORLD'S LEGAL SYSTEMS XI (1928). For information about the nature of Wigmore's pictures, their collection, nature and use, the interested reader is referred to the Preface of the work cited. I understand that

The advocates of strictly oral teaching were somewhat amazed about the success of Wigmore's innovation. Perhaps for legal history the demonstrative use of "lantern-pictures" might be suitable. But for other subjects it is clearly impossible to break up the monopoly of words. Thus was the sentiment, and such thoughts caused Wigmore's effort to remain an isolated one for many years. True, to a limited extent pictures were to find their way into law books. Predominantly there was the development of publishers' handbooks, descriptive of the use of the various research devices. The West Publishing Co., Shepard's Citations, Inc., the Bancroft-Whitney Co. and the Lawyers Co-Operative Publishing Co., among others, made an increasing use of pictures and diagrams in the successive editions of these free booklets, to aid the student and the practitioner in the understanding of the written word on such an abstract topic as the introduction to the use of law books always has been.⁵ Even case books occasionally resorted to the inclusion of a few pictures for exemplification, or to acquaint the student with the eminent judge who wrote the corresponding opinion, or, perhaps, merely to break

these pictures, in slide form, are still in the Elbert H. Gary Library of the Northwestern University, School of Law.

5. Most recently some publishers have created further visual teaching tools. Thus, the Shepard Co. maintains a useful travel exhibit on the use of Shepard's Citator, which can easily be set up for display in any library, justifying a reduction of lecture time on the topic. The Bancroft-Whitney Co. and the Lawyers' Co-Operative Publ. Co. have made available to teachers of the Legal Bibliography course a good collection of flip charts, together with an integrated lecturer's handbook. Whatever the sales objective of the publishers may be—in which the teacher has no interest—I have found these tools of great practical help.

the monotony of the printed page.⁶ In addition, from time to time movies had been produced on various topics of law, which since have become a valuable supplementary means of communicating knowledge by informal and extra-curricular means.⁷

But no further attempt was made to introduce the picture into the law school classroom. More than that, Wigmore's pioneering effort became almost forgotten. But a good idea does not die that quickly, and if it dies, it is bound to be reborn. Precisely that has happened. During the past three years a small group of scholars, working at the University of Kansas City School of Law, has produced a number of slide-sound films which in a very short time have found their way into the law school classroom the country over.⁸ It seems to be the consensus of those who have experimented with these slide films that their usefulness is astonishing indeed. The variety of the subjects covered proves that the subject barrier, believed to have been reached with a

slide course on legal history, has been a superstition. If successful, then, an old dream of law teachers has come true with this development; and the creation of "most distinct and lively pictures" in the minds of the students has become easily possible.

But exemplification, supplementary to the abstract word, is not the only merit of a pictorial teaching method in law. There are other and more utilitarian reasons. These can best be explained by example. Since my own experience has been with the slide-sound film *LAW BOOKS AND THEIR USE*, I must restrict my remarks to that production.

Among teachers of the course on Legal Research, Use of Law Books, Legal Bibliography, or whatever its name, there has long been a feeling of some frustration. The course is one in which demonstration during class work is inherently necessary. Leading fifty, a hundred or hundred-fifty freshmen through narrow aisles in the stack rooms has proved almost as impossible as taking the law library into the classroom. Sending the students through the stacks on their own, on fishing expeditions, in search of designated authorities for assigned problems, is a good second or third step, and a necessary one, but does not serve well as an initiation. It is true that in this field there is an abundance of excellent and helpful texts and it is difficult to make a choice among such competent authors as Hicks, Notz, Beardsley and Orman, Putnam, Price and Bitner, Weisiger and Davies, Doubles and Farmer, and even those of shorter works, like Field and Crea or Coffey. But again, no matter how

6. CHAFEE AND SIMPSON, *EQUITY* (2d ed., 1946) is an excellent example of the skillful use of pictures. But I must confess that it has always remained a mystery to me why a sunset picture of the Salton Sea (p. 140) is in any wise helpful to the understanding of the Salton Sea Cases, 172 Fed. 792 (1909), at 135-140.

7. See Schwartz, *Audio-Visual Developments*, 5 J. LEGAL ED. 88 (1952); see also BULLETIN, Audio-Visual Center, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana, vol. XI, No. 11, *Films for Use in Law Schools* (1954).

8. So far released are: *CASEBROOK STUDY*, \$175.00, 160 color slides, fifty minutes; *LAW BOOKS AND THEIR USE*, \$200.00, 214 color slides, fifty minutes; *FEDERAL CRIMINAL PROCEDURE*, \$175.00, 150 color slides, 50 minutes. All are accompanied by one long-playing (33 1/3) record and a script. The following equipment is needed for demonstration: A standard slide projector with a 300 to 500 watt bulb and 35mm slide frame for manual operation. Reflectory screen. A phonograph machine equipped to play LP records.

many pages have been ably filled on the topic, the reading of these books, their use as text, or merely as reference, is no competent initiation into the subject, nor does it dispense with the need for demonstration. Moreover, there is the problem of economy of time. Again I would like to quote from Professor Hoffman's *Course of Legal Study*:

If a man should calculate on living to the age sixty years, and appropriate, with good industry, forty of these years to the study of books, the most that could be accomplished in this time, would be the perusal of about *sixteen hundred* octavo volumes, of *five hundred* pages each, . . . which is to illustrate the great importance of method and judicious selection.⁹

May the reader make his own calculations as to how many books he can expect his legal bibliography students to read on the topic. In the classroom time counts as much as in the study room. Certainly, no teacher of this course has contended yet that sufficient time has been allotted for the subject.¹⁰ Only "method and judicious selection" can yield a course which is short enough to please the curriculum committee, and long enough to satisfy minimum standards

set by the instructor for the effective dissemination of essential knowledge. The slide-sound course *USE OF LAW BOOKS*, it seems to me, serves the demands of these two masters equally well. It is amazing how much good plain knowledge can be communicated within one class hour by means of this new method: the entire system of books on law (first half of the film), and the perusal of all principal research devices (second half of the film). In the latter have been included, after preliminary discussion of analysis and issue framing, the analytical method (law charts to sources via books of index), the descriptive word index approach, the table of cases approach, and the words and phrases approach, followed by demonstration of citation checking. No important category of law books, research devices and methods has been omitted. The quality of the 35mm Kodachrome slides indicates that the photographer is competent in handling a Leica camera, both in direct still photography, and with focuslide. The skillfully drafted script is orally well presented and recorded.¹¹

As with every innovation, some expect more than it was intended to offer. A word of caution must there-

11. Picture and sound are, of course, not synchronized as in motion pictures. The demonstrator changes the pre-arranged pictures according to the progress of the sound, which can be done with ease, or he may follow the script. Some instructors may wish to accompany the slides with their own lecture, in lieu of the recording. While this destroys the motion picture illusion which the picture-sound combination conveys, this can easily be done. It is likewise possible to inject remarks during seconds of silence, or to stop the sound for additional remarks. However, on the whole the recorded explanations are so exhaustive for the purpose of introduction, which use is here advocated, that little, if any, need for additions will arise.

9. HOFFMAN, *op. cit.*, at v-vi.

10. Note the discrepancy: We are spending eighty, or more, credit hours on teaching what the law is, in comparison to one credit hour, or less, on how to find the law. Surely, it is not quite as disastrous to forget one or more of the many rules of law as it is to forget one or more of the rules on how to find the law. I do not contend that losing the key is worse than losing the house. But it is quite an inconvenience and embarrassment to stand in the rain, or to have to break a window for access.

fore be added. This new method is not a cure-all for the overcrowded curriculum. The use of slides can not reduce a twelve hour course to one hour. Nor was this even remotely intended. However, with the aid of the slide film the formerly unreasonable economy in restricting the credit hours of the Legal Bibliography course has now, retroactively, become a reasonable one. More time has become available for inquisitive instruction. Thus, in the hands of the skillful instructor such films may well be an educational experience for both student and instructor.

What, then, is the best way of using the slide film? One possible use is the showing of the film to the entering freshmen, as a preview of an important part of their future work, and for the purpose of general orientation prior to more thorough instruction on the topic. But use of the slide film during the course of instruction itself seems to have greater advantages yet, particularly when followed by practice exercises on assigned research topics. It has been my own experience that a showing of the film at the end of the introductory part of the course (after about three hours), devoted to a discussion of the system and its component parts, is most advantageous. At this time the first half of the film serves as a summary review of what has been covered, while the second half serves as a preview of, and introduction to, the materials to be covered in the future, highlighting the topics of the remainder of the course. In brief, the student will have occasion to acquire a mental image of the things which the instructor is talking

about. This mental image is one which, without the use of slides has not existed in the past, or which had to be acquired in a wasteful and unsystematic manner. This means that the student is no longer in the dark during classroom discussion. Teachers who like to lead their students through a dark tunnel for an entire semester, only to delight in making them see the daylight by a surprise exit from the tunnel at the end of the course—which works sometimes, but fails more often than not—will have no use for slide productions, be they on the use of law books, or on any other topic.

This leads me to the most important point regarding the use of audiovisual methods. Occasionally I have heard derogatory remarks about audiovisual education, proceeding along the lines of our objections to television and similar media destructive of the human mind (in their present use!). Robert Maynard Hutchins has aptly described these latter objections and fears.

The horrid prospect that television opens before us, with nobody speaking and nobody reading, suggests that a bleak and torpid epoch may lie ahead, which, if it lasts long enough, will gradually, according to the principles of evolution, produce a population indistinguishable from the lower forms of plant life. Astronomers of the University of Chicago have detected something that looks like moss growing on Mars. I am convinced that Mars was once inhabited by rational beings like ourselves, who had the

misfortune, some thousands of years ago, to invent television.¹²

Can it be argued that since education can not cope with television, cinema and comic books, it should elevate and absorb them?¹³ Whatever the answer, on which my personal conviction is not material here, the instant productions, it seems to me, are no attempted elevation or absorption of media destructive of the intellect. There is no relation at all. Nor can the slide film of the instant nature have any destructive influence. It does not replace reading, speaking or thinking. It only adds something which we did not have before, namely an economical device for familiarizing the future craftsman with his tools. It removes nothing to which we were accustomed before, save waste. The very nature of the slide films under discussion indicates that these are no attempt at exchanging teachers' brains for machines. To convert one of twelve class hours from a lecture or discussion to a slide showing is something different from a conversion of an entire course from the level of intellectual give and take to the level of record playing. We are here dealing with an addition to, and supplementation of, an orthodox course, not a substitution therefor. But even those who, aware of all this, use the one hour slide film merely in an attempt of balancing one interesting hour of slides against eleven remaining hours of dull lecture, ought to be warned. Audio-visual education of a supplementary nature does not make up for

lack of ingenuity where it always was lacking. On the contrary, the dull teacher better stay away from slide films, else his students will interpret the innovation as a last desperate attempt to cover up incompetence. To the ingenious teacher, on the other hand, the slide film is another challenge to his resourcefulness. He may experiment with new uses, he may think about further improvement. But above all, he can raise the plateau of class performance to a higher level on which to proceed. *In summa*, while accelerating the laying of a solid foundation for the course, he can lay this foundation on a ground higher than ever before, stimulating new thought, and creating the time and means for deeper inquiry into matter which heretofore had to be ignored.

Needless to say, if somebody were to advocate films on entire courses in lieu of teaching along traditional lines, the issue would become a wholly different one. I am sure that no teacher of lawyers worthy this designation would permit any such degradation as that from a thinker and molder of minds to that of a machine operator.¹⁴

I have one last caveat on the topic. Just like the tunnel method—which appears to be an outgrowth, though not a necessary one, of the Socratic method—may be justified (note: “justified”, rather than commendable!) in some courses and not in others, so the use of slides may be commendable in some subjects and not in others. Perhaps it is overly conservative to regard the breaking of one subject barrier

12. Farewell Speech to the University of Chicago, reprinted in CHICAGO MAROON, Feb. 9, 1951, at 5.

13. See *ibid.*

14. Rumor has it that some law teachers have traded their brains for IBM machines in the grading of examinations. I sincerely hope this is not true.

(legal history) merely as the facing of another, rather than as a breakthrough into the open space. After successful application of the new method in Legal Bibliography, Introduction and Procedure, the prospects for further expansion seem good. But I dare not make any prediction as to what other fields may be usefully supplemented by the audiovisual method. In any event, it will take a good performance to convince the teacher of, for instance, Conflict of Laws, or Municipal Corporations, and innumerable other subjects, of the propriety and usefulness of the visual method in these subjects.¹⁵

One rather practical matter deserves mention. The reasonable rental price (\$10.-) for slide films stands in glaring contrast to the high—but, unfortunately, justified—purchase price (between \$175.- and \$200.-). Granted, the production cost is high, and it will take a good number of sales to cover the producer's expenses. But at this discrepancy of prices it is difficult to imagine that any school will purchase the productions. After all, it will take

15. That visual aid, rather than visual education, can make the eyes better servants of their owner even in these subjects, is presently being demonstrated by the new double column typesetting in the most recent editions of the *American Casebook Series*. But this is a subject unrelated to the topic of visual education.

twenty years of rental (one showing annually) to reach the purchase price. Budget-minded librarians will probably refuse to look twenty years ahead, since virtually all law books, but particularly books (or films!) on law books are the subject of quick depreciation. Let us hope that the producers will derive sufficient remuneration from the reasonable rental fees to justify continuation of the progress they initiated.

In conclusion, may I be granted the privilege to say with Cicero: "For my part, . . . I thought that the fountains ought to be shown you from which you *might* draw, and the roads which you *might* pursue, not so that I should become your guide. . . ." Let everyone try the indicated road for himself. I do not see how one can miss to reach the all important goals in our subject with this new method: the creation of necessary images in the mind of the student, the conservation of valuable time, the ease of demonstrative instruction, the faster laying of the foundation, the laying of the foundation on a higher level, thus providing the time and the means for further intellectual pursuits, heretofore impossible of attainment. May the producers be congratulated for clearing the road ahead.

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The Unsigned Article on "Corpus Delicti" In the First Edition of the *Encyclopedia Americana*

by JOHN C. HOGAN, *Research Editor*
The Rand Corporation, Santa Monica, California

"What happens over and over is that a certain idea gets started in association with an event or figure. It is repeated by speakers and editors. It soon becomes a part of that superficial aggregation of concepts that goes under the heading 'what everybody knows.' It may take decades before a stock picture is even questioned as to its validity. Evidence is then unearthed, some of it being first discovered, or brought to light after having been forgotten or neglected. . . . Historical insight cuts through with new clarity."

J. G. RANDALL (1945)

The statement of William Wetmore Story to the contrary notwithstanding,¹ the unsigned article on "Corpus Delicti," published in 1830 in the first edition of the *Encyclopedia Americana*,² was not written by Supreme Court Justice Joseph Story. The article is an edited translation of the discussion of this subject which appeared in 1827 in the seventh edition of F. A. Brockhaus's *Allgemeine Deutsche Real-Encyklopädie für die Gebildeten Stände (Conversations-Lexikon)*.³ There is little difference between the edited version and the original article: the introductory paragraph has been changed, a sen-

tence from the German has sometimes been dropped, and certain words have been added or omitted in order to render the German into understandable English—otherwise, the texts of the two articles are identical. It is clear, therefore, that this article was not written by Supreme Court Justice Joseph Story.

The *Encyclopedia Americana* version of the article begins with a brief introductory statement which defines the term *corpus delicti* and which declares: "We have no correspondent expression in English. . . . The following observations have reference to the jurisprudence of Germany." The discussion that follows was obviously written by someone familiar with the law in Germany—reference is made to the "famous trial of Fonk in

article is a mystery. In the seventh edition, a list of the names of the contributors is given, but they are not identified with their contributions by number. The number "37" does not appear in the sixth edition (1824) nor in the eighth edition (1836).

1. "For the third volume of this valuable work, my father prepared during this year [1830] the articles on *Common Law, Congress of the United States, Conquest, Contracts, Corpus Delicti*, and *Courts of England and the United States*." 2 STORY, *LIFE AND LETTERS OF JOSEPH STORY* 26 (1851).

2. 3 *ENCYCLOPEDIA AMERICANA* 550-551 (1830).

3. 11 *ALLGEMEINE DEUTSCHE REAL-ENCYKLOPÄDIE FÜR DIE GEBILDETEN STÄNDE (Conversations-Lexikon)* 140-141 (Leipzig, 1827). The identity of the author of this article has not been established. The number "37" appearing at the end of the

Cologne" and to other cases in German jurisprudence, one involving poisoning by arsenic and another in which the physician and the legal examiners could not agree as to the cause of death.

Justice Story was not familiar with the development of the law in Germany; in fact, he did not even read German. We have his own statement to that effect; in October, 1834, Story wrote Dr. Lieber as follows:

"*Me miserum!* that I cannot read German. However, my daughter is now studying it; and my son will also study it."⁴

It is unlikely, therefore, that Justice Story would have undertaken to write an original article on the subject of *corpus delicti* as it related to the jurisprudence of Germany.

The misunderstanding concerning the authorship of the article can be explained in part by an examination of the circumstances surrounding the origin of the first edition of the *Encyclopedia Americana*. The idea of compiling an American encyclopedia was suggested to Dr. Francis Lieber by the works of F. A. Brockhaus, the celebrated German encyclopedist.⁵ The seventh edition of Brockhaus's internationally-famous *Conversations-Lexikon* was adopted as the basis of the new encyclopedia. A group of prominent American educators, jurists, and businessmen were encouraged to support the endeavor—Wiglesworth the educator, Bancroft the

historian, Godman the scientist and Walsh the biographer, became advisors and contributors.

Lieber employed a staff of German experts to translate selected articles from the *Conversations-Lexikon*. In the fields of the law, especially because of the difference between the German and American legal systems, the translated articles sometimes had to be modified and extended to include a discussion of the common law. Many new articles also had to be written on those topics which were unknown to the law in Germany. In this connection, the "Introduction" to the first volume of the *Encyclopedia Americana* declares: "numerous entire articles of American and English law have been introduced, and large additions made to original articles on Jurisprudence, which, in the German work, are mostly confined to subjects of Roman, German, and French law."⁶ The text of the article on "*Corpus Delicti*," therefore, was undoubtedly a translation from the *Conversations-Lexikon* prepared by Lieber's German experts.

Justice Story himself once suggested to Lieber that translations should be made of law articles from foreign works, and he offered to assist in giving these the touch of the common law. Story wrote Lieber in July 1830 as follows:

"I think you will do well occasionally to transcribe from the Law Articles of Denizart, or the *Encyclopedie Moderne*, those articles, which are not exact and full in the *Conversations Lexicon* on the civil law, and I will aid in giving them the

4. Story to Lieber, October 18, 1834. The Story-Lieber letters quoted in this article are in the FRANCIS LIEBER MANUSCRIPT COLLECTION, Henry E. Huntington Library, San Marino, California.

5. Cf. FREIDEL, FRANCIS LIEBER: NINETEENTH CENTURY LIBERAL 66 (1947).

6. 1 ENCYCLOPEDIA AMERICANA vi (1829).

dress of the *common law* as an accompaniment when they are sufficiently important to require any such an accompaniment."⁷

There is other evidence that Justice Story read, and even edited, the translated articles. On February 23, 1831, he wrote Lieber concerning the article on "Jury" that "I should be glad to see the translated Article, as it now stands. But it is improbable that I shall be able to examine it critically, while I am at Washington, and it will be best to retain it until my return."⁸

The statement of William Wetmore Story that his father prepared the article on "Corpus Delicti" for the *Encyclopedia Americana* probably should be understood to mean that Justice Story wrote the short introductory statement which defines the term *corpus delicti*—the use of the pronoun "we" at the beginning of the second sentence and the nature of the remarks that immediately precede and follow it, suggests that this was written by someone in America—and that he edited the translation from the *Conversations-Lexikon* which was prepared by Lieber's German experts.

The article on "*Corpus Delicti*" is included in THE JOSEPH STORY SERIES,⁹ not as an original work on this subject by Justice Story, but as an example of his editorial abilities.

*Corpus Delicti*¹⁰

CORPUS DELICTI (literally, the *body of the crime or offence*). It is a figurative expression, used to denote

those external marks, facts or circumstances which accompany a crime, and without the proof of which the crime is not supposed to be established. We have no correspondent expression in English, and the preceding exposition is peculiar to the civil law of continental Europe. We should say, that certain proofs are indispensable to establish a crime, and that, unless they exist, there is no legal ground to convict the party; so that *corpus delicti* is equivalent to the proofs essential to establish a crime. The following observations have reference to the jurisprudence of Germany. The marks of guilt, which constitute the *corpus delicti*, are, in many cases, perceptible in the traces remaining (*facta permanentia*); for instance, the wounds inflicted upon a man; a lampoon posted up; written or printed words; counterfeit writings; in other cases, such traces exist only in the memory (*facta transeuntia*); as words merely spoken, etc. A criminal trial must always rest upon a *corpus delicti* clearly substantiated. Unless the death of a man is fully proved, and shown to have been occasioned by the cooperation of another, no sentence of homicide can be passed. An inspection of the body, in case of murder, or the statement of the injured party, in less heinous offences, confirmed with an oath, etc., is, accordingly, the first condition of a criminal process. Entire deficiency of the *corpus delicti* can be supplied by no confession; and the latter remains without any effect; as, for instance, if a person should accuse himself of having stolen something from another, or of having killed some one, and no person could be found from whom such thing had

7. Story to Lieber, July 29, 1830.

8. Story to Lieber, February 23, 1831.

9. See Hogan, *Joseph Story's Encyclopedia Americana "Law Articles,"* 48 L. LIB. J. 117-135 (1955).

10. From 3 ENCYCLOPEDIA AMERICANA 550-551 (1830).

been stolen, or who had been killed. In the cases where the *corpus delicti* cannot be discovered by means of immediate examination, because the doer has destroyed all traces of it (for instance, by a total burning of the corpse of a murdered person), other circumstances must be sought for, which can afford certain proof of the crime; and without them punishment cannot be legally pronounced by the court. It must further be ascertained, in a case of murder, that death has ensued in consequence of the wound; or, rather, that the wound inflicted was, in itself, a sufficient cause for the death. In this respect, the courts in Germany often go too far, by seeking for the most remote possibility, by which the *corpus delicti* may be rendered uncertain. In the famous trial of Fonk, in Cologne, it was one of the greatest faults, that the *corpus delicti* (the wounds in the head of the dead man, Conen) had not been examined with sufficient medical accuracy, and that there was a search for a murderer before the murder was ascertained. It has happened more than once that a person has been executed as a murderer of a missing person, who, after some time, has reappeared. No reliance ought, in most cases, to be placed upon the circumstance, that several persons pretend to have seen the corpse of the individual believed to have been murdered, until the corpse has actually been discovered, or until infallible evidence of the murder has been adduced. In crimes which leave no traces, the whole possible proof rests on witnesses and confessions. Even a confession of guilt by an accused party must be supported by

other circumstances; e.g., actions which have been observed by other persons, and which have a bearing on the crime, and render it probable. In the investigation of the *corpus delicti*, in a great many cases, the science of medicine must assist the law. Nevertheless, great uncertainty often remains, after all the aid which can be thus attained; for instance; in poisonings, and in cases where the point in question is, whether an infant was born alive or not. Frequently, questions are proposed to the physicians, which they cannot answer at all. In such cases, nothing is required of them but the declaration that nothing can be said with certainty. It is a very important question, whether preference ought to be given to the testimony of a physician who has attended the deceased till his death, or the opinion of the physician of the court at the official examination.* In a famous case, in Germany, the inquest found traces of poisoning by arsenic, though not the arsenic itself, whilst the physician attending during the last illness of the deceased asserted that no symptom of poisoning had shown itself, and that the disease had taken its natural course. In another case, the physician declared that the deceased had died of the lock-jaw, occasioned by a wound, whilst the legal examiners maintained that the wound had been without influence upon his death.

* In many parts of Germany, a physician, in the employ of the government, is attached to each district, who sees that proper health regulations are observed, makes reports respecting births, deaths, etc., inquires into the causes of deaths which are attended with suspicious circumstances, and is, *ex officio*, the medical adviser of the judicial courts. [Note which appears in the *Encyclopedia Americana* version of the article.]

Trials: Paper Bound Originals

by VERNON M. SMITH, *Librarian*

University of California Law Library, Berkeley

Law Library colleagues who do not frequent cigar and liquor stores, nor often wait out delays at airport and similar time killing places, nor snoop about the dusty trays in second hand book stores, may have missed a number of paper bound contributions to the literature of "Trials." For those, and for the timid souls who are hesitant openly to carry one of those luridly covered pieces that never achieve the promise of the entrancing cover, I submit a list.

Undoubtedly there are more, but they are difficult to detect owing to the distracting cast of the titles. C.B.I. does not help. The titles vary in quality of content, which is an easy kind of open ended appraisal. In fact, some contain quite good analyses. All try to give something more than the bare trial, although this is understandably meagre in respect to the English cases. And, of course, in some cases there is no other book.

TRIALS: ORIGINALS PUBLISHED IN PAPER BACKS

The following have been published in the Gold Medal Book series by Fawcett Publications, Inc., New York:

Boswell, Charles, and Lewis Thompson—
The Girl in the Stateroom. 1951.
[The S. S. Durban Castle case or the Port-hole murder. Adds little to the treatment in the Notable British Trial

volume—Trial of James Camb.]
The Girl in Lover's Lane. 1953.
[The Hall-Mills case]
The Girls in Nightmare House. 1955.
[H. H. Holmes, the American Blue-beard.]
The Girl with the Scarlet Brand. 1954.
[Florence Maybrick. Brings the literature down to Mrs. Maybrick's death in 1941.]
Cook, Fred J.
The Girl in the Death Cell. 1953.
[The Ruth Snyder-Judd Gray case. See also Notable American Trials.]
The Girl on the Lonely Beach. 1954.
[The story of the Starr Faithful Murder.]
Heimer, Mel
The Girl in Murder Flat. 1955.
[The trial of Wayne Thomas Lonergan for the murder of his wife, Patricia Burton Lonergan.]
Hoffman, Richard H. and Jim Bishop
The Girl in Poison Cottage. 1953.
[The Creighton-Applegate case.]
Patrick, Q. (R. W. Webb and H. C. Wheeler)
The Girl on the Gallows
[The trial of Edith Thompson and Frederick Bywaters. Already well covered in *Notable British Trials*.]
Samuels, Charles
The Girl in the Red Velvet Swing. 1953.
[The Harry Thaw case. See also the *Famous Trials* series.]
Death was the Bridegroom. 1955.
[Chester Gillette's trial for the murder of Grace Brown, the case used by Dreiser for his "An American Tragedy."]
Samuels, Charles, and Louise Samuels
The Girl in the House of Hate. 1953.
[Lizzie Borden. Little new material.]
Torre, Lillian de la
The Truth about Belle Gunness. 1955.
A recent volume is—
Samuels, Charles, and Louise Samuels.
Night fell on Georgia. New York, Dell Pub. Co. 1956
[The Leo Frank case.]

Second Supplement to a Checklist of the Publications of the Sections of the American Bar Association

by ERWIN C. SURRENCY, *Librarian*
Temple University Law Library

This checklist includes the publication of the Sections of the American Bar Association since 1953 when the last supplement was published in this *Journal*,¹ and also includes the printed publications of the sections such as proceedings and separate items published during this period. There have been no new sections established during this period and hence, this list follows the same procedures and organizations as the previous checklists.

Since the publication of the last supplement, the American Bar Association has made the publications of the sections generally available to libraries through the package plan and, as a result, nearly all these items are now currently received in many libraries. However, the package plan does not entitle the library to all publications, especially the separate items other than proceedings published by the sections. For example, the annotations to insurance laws published by the Insurance Law Section are not included in the package plan. The publications of the American Law Student Association will not come to the library under this plan but are made avail-

able to the library by the local organization within the school.

It has long been the desire of the compiler to make these lists definitive and he again requests that anyone who should discover items not listed to please contact him. The compiler of this checklist, in cooperation with the American Bar Center, hopes to make all items appearing on these lists available on microcards, to enable libraries to obtain a complete collection of the proceedings and other publications of the Sections of the American Bar Association. The project will include all the publications of a Section from earliest printed items down to the first items received under the package plan as listed in these checklists. In addition, the compiler hopes that a complete index for each section covering this period will be included with the microcards. In order to make this project complete, any information as to omitted items in these lists will be appreciated by the compiler and the American Bar Center.

A.B.A. COMMITTEE ON PEACE AND WAR
THROUGH UNITED NATIONS

Report . . . September 1, 1952. 32 p.

Reply memorandum of the Committee . . .
to the Memorandum of the Department of

1. Surrency, *Supplement to a Checklist of the Publications of the Sections of the American Bar Association*, 46 L. LIB. J. 53 (1953).

Justice on S. J. Res. 130, 82d Cong. Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to making of Treaties and Executive Agreements. Filed with the Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, June 19, 1952. November 14, 1952. 517-540 pp.

A.B.A. COMMITTEE REPORTS

Special committee on Individual rights as affected by National Security. Report on Congressional Investigations. 45 p.
Special committee on Individual rights as affected by National Security. Appendix to report on Congressional Investigations. ix, 166 p.
Bar activities recorder. vol. 1, no. 2. July, 1955. 45 p.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP

Citizenship Quarterly Bulletin.

September, 1951. 63 p.
March, 1952. 52 p.
March, 1952. Supplement 4 p.
June, 1952. 59 p.
December, 1952. 64 p.
March, 1953. 56 p.
June, 1953. 51 p.

Citizenship Bulletin

May, 1954. 62 p.
November, 1954. 95 p.
May, 1955. 61 p.
November, 1955. 78 p.

AMERICAN BAR FOUNDATION

Annual report, 1954-1955. 11 p.
The administration of Criminal Justice in the United States. Plan for survey. iv, 197 p.

AMERICAN LAW STUDENT ASSOCIATION

Proceedings Third annual meeting, September 15-18, 1951, New York, N. Y. Officers, constitution, member association, 1951-1952. 36 p.
Proceedings Fourth annual meeting, September 12-15, 1952, San Francisco, California. Officers, constitution, member associations, 1952-1953. 41 p.
Proceedings, Fifth annual meeting, August 22-25, 1953, Boston, Massachusetts. Officers, committees, member associations 1953-54. 51 p.
Proceedings, Sixth annual meeting, August 14-19, 1954, Chicago, Illinois. Officers, committees, member associations, 1954-1955. 33 p.

Lawyers' Problems of Conscience. [1953] vi, 85 p.

Proceedings, Seventh annual meeting, August 20-25, 1955, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Officers, committees, member associations, 1955-1956. 39 p.

SECTION OF ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

Administrative Law Bulletin

Vol. 5 no. 1, Jan. 1953. 1-26 pp.
no. 2, Apr. 1953. 27-64 pp.
no. 3, Aug. 1953. 65-141 pp.
Vol. 6 no. 1, Nov. 1953. 1-48 pp.
no. 2, Feb. 1954. 49-106 pp.
no. 3, May, 1954. 107-157 pp.
Vol. 7 no. 1, December, 1954. 1-41 pp.
no. 2, March, 1955. 43-112 pp.
no. 3, June, 1955. 113-172 pp.
Vol. 8 no. 1, December, 1955. 1-36 pp.
no. 2, January, 1956. 37-91 pp.
no. 3, February, 1956. 93-106 pp.

SECTION OF ANTITRUST LAW

Proceedings at the Spring meeting, Washington, D. C. April 1-2, 1953. Roster of Members. 123 p.
Proceedings at the Annual meeting, Boston, Massachusetts, August 26-27, 1953. Major addresses on Government policies. An Antitrust Dictionary. Officers, committees, and roster of members. 184 p.
Proceedings at the Spring meeting, Washington, D. C., April 1-2, 1954. Trial of an Antitrust case by the Department of Justice. Hearing of an antimonopoly Complaint by the Federal Trade Commission. 244 p.
Report of the Committee on Practice and Procedure in the trial of Antitrust Cases of the Section of Antitrust law . . . May 1, 1954. 155 p.
Proceedings at the annual meeting, Chicago, Ill. August 18-19, 1954. Current developments. The defense and the remedies in an antitrust proceeding. Committee reports. Officers, committees, and roster of members. 218 p.
Proceedings at the Spring Meeting, Washington, D. C. March 31-April 1, 1955. Trade associations. Report of the Committee on the Federal Trade Commission. 115 p.
Proceedings at the annual meeting, Philadelphia, Penna., Symposium on the report of the Attorney General's National Committee. Developments in Antitrust Law. Officers, committees, and roster of members. 289 p.

SECTION OF CORPORATION, BANKING AND BUSINESS LAW

Business Lawyer

- Vol. VIII no. 1, Nov. 1952. 1-16 pp.
no. 2, Jan. 1953. 1-38 pp.
no. 3, Apr. 1953. 1-43 pp.
no. 4, July 1953. 1-32 pp.

SECTION OF CORPORATION, BANKING AND BUSINESS LAW (continued)

- Vol. IX no. 1, Nov. 1953. 1-32 pp.
no. 2, Jan. 1954. 1-36 pp.
no. 3, April 1954. 1-24 pp.
no. 4, July 1954. 1-29 pp.
Vol. X no. 1, Nov. 1954. 1-102 pp.
no. 2, Jan. 1955. 1-45 pp.
no. 3, Apr. 1955. 1-54 pp.
no. 4, July 1955. 1-72 pp.
Vol. XI no. 1, Nov. 1955. 1-133 pp.
no. 2, Jan. 1956. 1-74 pp.

Discussion of Executive Stock Options, August 24, 1953. Typical plan and agreement. 3, 6, pp.

SECTION OF INSURANCE LAW

- 1952 Proceedings. Officers, committees 1952-53. Roster. xiii, 323 p.
Panel on "Expert Testimony in Insurance Cases" 1952. Published by Section of Insurance Law. 36 p.
1953 Proceedings. Officers, committees 1952-53. Roster. xiii, 323 p.
Insurance under the Commerce Clause. The first decade. Report of Special Subcommittee of Committee on Regulation of Insurance Companies. 28 p.
Proceedings Chicago, Illinois, August 16-18, 1954. Officers, Committees 1953-1954. Roster. xv, 377 p.
Proceedings, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August 22-24, 1955. Officers, Committees 1954-1955. Roster. xvi, 523 p.

SECTION OF INTERNATIONAL AND COMPARATIVE LAW

- Proceedings, San Francisco, California, September 16-17, 1952. Officers, 1952-1953. Roster. 184 p.
Proceedings, Boston, Massachusetts, August 1953. Officers 1953-1954. Roster. 172 p.
Committee on Constitutional Aspects of International Agreements. Report to Section of International and Comparative Law on Senate Joint Resolution 1 and the Knowland Substitute Amendment. August 24, 1953. 36 p.
Proceedings, Chicago, Illinois, 1954. Officers, 1954-1955. Roster. 179 p.

1955 Proceedings, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Officers, 1955-1956. Roster. 168 p.

SECTION OF JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION

Cooperation with Laymen in improving the Administration of Justice. 36 p.

SECTION OF LABOR RELATIONS LAW

- 1952 Proceedings. Officers, Committees 1952-1953. Roster iii, 207 p.
1953 Annual meeting program. Report of section activities. Bibliography of Section Publications 1946-1952. 14 p.
1953 Proceedings. Officers, Committees 1953-1954. Roster. vii, 135 p.
1954 Proceedings. Officers, Committees 1954-1955. Roster. vii, 125 p.
1955 Proceedings. Officers, Committees 1955-1956. Roster. v, 166 p.

SECTION OF LEGAL EDUCATION

- 1952 Review of Legal Education. 25 p.
1953 Review of Legal Education. 25 p.
1954 Review of Legal Education. 26 p.
1955 Review of Legal Education. 26 p.

SECTION OF MINERAL LAW

- Proceedings San Francisco, California, September 16-17, 1952. Officers Committees 1952-1953 Roster. ix, 113 p.
Proceedings Boston, Massachusetts, August 25-26, 1953. Officers, Committees, 1953-1954. Roster. ix, 134 p.
Proceedings Regional Meeting Atlanta, Georgia. March 5, 1954. 46 p.
1954 Proceedings. Officers, Committees 1954-1955. Roster. 152 p.
1955 Proceedings. Officers, Committees 1955-1956. Roster. xi, 178 p.
Proceedings. Deep South Regional meeting. New Orleans, Louisiana, November 29, 1955. 57 p.

SECTION OF PATENT, TRADE-MARK AND COPYRIGHT LAW

- Summary of Proceedings, San Francisco, California, September 15-17, 1952. Officers, Committees 1952-1953. Roster. 90 p.
1953 Committee reports to be presented at the annual meeting to be held August 22-26, 1953. Boston, Massachusetts. 99 p.

SECTION OF PATENT, TRADE-MARK AND COPYRIGHT LAW (continued)

- 1953 Summary of Proceedings, Boston, Massachusetts. Officers, Committees 1953-1954. Roster. 53 p.
1954 Committee reports to be presented at

- the annual meeting to be held August 14-18, 1954. Chicago, Illinois. 85 p.
- 1954 Summary of proceedings. Chicago, Illinois. Officers, Committees, 1954-1955. Roster. 69 p.
- 1955 Committee reports to be presented at the annual meeting to be held August 20-24, 1955. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. 106 p.
- 1955 Summary of Proceedings, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Officers, Committees, 1955-1956. Roster. 77 p.

SECTION OF PUBLIC UTILITY LAW

- Addresses delivered at the San Francisco meeting, September, 1952. 88 p.
- Addresses delivered at the Boston meeting August 24, 25, 1953. 116 p.
- Report of the standing committee to survey and report as to developments during the year in the field of Public Utility Law. 1953. xi, 123 p.
- Addresses delivered at the Chicago Meeting, August 16-18, 1954. 70 p.
- Report of the standing committee to survey and report as to developments during the year in the field of Public Utility Law 1954. vi, 129 p.
- Addresses delivered at the Philadelphia meeting, August 22-24, 1954 [1955] 96 p.

SECTION OF REAL PROPERTY, PROBATE,
AND TRUST LAW

- Proceedings . . . 1953. Officers, committees, 1952-1953. Roster. xiv, 107 p.
- Proceedings . . . 1953. Officers, committees, 1953-1954. Roster. xiv, 182 p.

- Proceedings of Probate and Trust Law Divisions . . . 1953. 152 p.
- 1954 Proceedings. Officers, Committees, 1954-1955. Roster. 179 p.
- 1954 Proceedings. Part 1. Probate and Trust Law Division. 179 p.
- 1955 Proceedings. Officers, Committees, 1955-1956. Roster. xvi, 187 p.
- 1955 Proceedings. Part 1. Probate and Trust Law Divisions. 160 p.

SECTION OF TAXATION

- Program and committee reports to be presented at the thirteenth annual meeting of the Section to be held September 11-17, 1952, San Francisco, Calif. 163 p.
- Program and committee reports to be presented at the fourteenth annual meeting of the Section to be held August 20-26, 1953, Boston, Mass. 183 p.
1954. Program and committee reports to be presented at the fifteenth annual meeting of the Section to be held August 12-18, 1954, Chicago, Illinois. 180 p.
1955. Program and committee reports to be presented at the Sixteenth annual meeting of the Section to be held August 18-24, 1955. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. 226 p.
- Bulletin. Oct. 1952. 33 p.
- Mar. 1953. 42 p.
- July 1953. 24 p.
- Oct. 1953. 31 p.
- Mar. 1954. 16 p.
- Oct. 1954. 46 p.
- Apr. 1955. 35 p.
- July 1955. 23 p.

Questions and Answers

Compiled by MARIAN G. GALLAGHER, *Librarian*
University of Washington Law Library

and

MARY W. OLIVER, *Librarian*
University of North Carolina Law Library

The compilers will attempt to find answers to questions regardless of their suitability for publication, and questions which seem to need immediate replies will be answered by mail prior to publication in the *Law Library Journal*. Address questions to Mrs. Marian G. Gallagher, Law Librarian, University of Washington Law Library, Seattle 5, Washington, or Miss Mary W. Oliver, Law Librarian, University of North Carolina Law Library, Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

1

Question:

What is the practice of university law libraries in circulating books in their collections?

Answer:

It is difficult to make any general statements in regard to university law library circulation policies. Information obtained from a recent questionnaire sent to fifteen university law libraries may be some indication of present practices. In none of the fourteen answering libraries are the circulation policies determined by the university librarians. In all of them there are restrictions on the type of material

which can be circulated. As a general rule, only treatise and non-legal materials are circulated outside the building. All libraries circulate to the faculties of their own law school and law students. Four schools have a slightly less liberal policy for other university faculty members and for graduate students. Only one-half of the schools allowed undergraduates to take material out of the library although eight allowed this privilege to members of the legal profession. Time limits are ordinarily imposed and range from overnight use to semester charges. Usual limits are overnight and two week loans with law faculty being given indefinite loans. (MWO)

2

Question:

Is there a published guide to the special collections in law libraries?

Answer:

There have been published several guides to library resources which give limited information of this nature. Among these are Schwerin, K., *Guide to the Legal Collections in Chicago*, Chicago, Northwestern University School of Law, 1955; *Special Library*

Resources, N. Y., Special Libraries Association, 1941-47; Hill, David S. *Libraries of Washington*, Chicago, A.L.A., 1936; and three titles by Robert B. Downs, *American Library Resources*, Chicago, A.L.A., 1951; *Resources of Southern Libraries*, Chicago, A.L.A., 1938; and *Resources of New York City Libraries*, A.L.A., 1942. With the exception of the guide edited by Kurt Schwerin, little law is included and the information is dated. There are also the published law library catalogs, a few catalogs of special collections in particular libraries, and location lists for special types of materials. Here again much of the information is old. An additional source may be found in the descriptions of the law library holdings which are often included in the law school catalogs. All of these sources offer only limited and scattered information and there seems to be no one place where this information may be obtained. (MWO)

3

Question:

The amount of time and money we are spending on preparing materials for binding and on binding seems to be out of proportion in terms of our total staff and budget, yet with much of our material requiring binding, it seems a necessary expense. Have you any suggestions?

Answer:

Without specific information on your present procedures, it is difficult to be of much help. However, as a general suggestion, you might examine your entire binding procedure.

Perhaps you are binding, from habit, material that you no longer need to bind and a reevaluation of the titles being bound would save both time and money. It may be helpful to confer with your binder and see where you are duplicating his work. Many binders expect, as a matter of course, to examine carefully materials sent to them, to collate these materials, and can and will make the necessary decision as to covers, trimming, ads, etc. All that may be required of the librarian is to supply the issues, title pages, indexes and general instructions. Of course, it will be necessary to supply specific instructions for more difficult material. You might also consider your routine in terms of the relationship of the cost of time spent to the results obtained. Detailed checking and rechecking may simply not be worth the effort in terms of number of errors detected and the importance of these errors. (MWO)

Question:

What sources would you recommend for keeping up to date on current American and Canadian legal publications? I am interested in finding out about new legal periodicals, documents, materials related to law, the kind of things for which no dealers' advertisements are sent.

Answer:

For your stated purpose, these publications are indispensable:

Current Publications in Legal and Related Fields. (Edited by Dorothy Scarborough, distributed by Fred B. Rothman & Co.). Nine issues, \$3.75 per year. The selection of titles is

aimed at law libraries; separates, new serials, continuations are included.

List of Periodicals Indexed, in the *Index to Legal Periodicals*. (A.A.L.L.—H. W. Wilson Company). Scanning the list in monthly issues assures notification of new periodicals indexed and long-standing periodicals newly indexed. We place it in the indispensable list because the *Index* creates a demand among your patrons for the titles indexed.

Monthly Catalog of United States Government Publications. (Government Printing Office). \$3.00 per year. *Monthly Checklist of State Publications*. (Library of Congress). Free to State agencies furnishing copies of their publications to the Library of Congress for listing; to others, \$1.50 per year. Delay or total neglect of some state agencies in sending their publications to L. C. creates a limitation which should be noted.

For your stated purpose, these publications would be very useful:

Canadiana; Publications of Canadian Interest Noted by the National Library. (Queen's Printer, Ottawa). Monthly issues, \$2.00 per year; annual cumulation, \$5.00. This classified list includes, but it not confined to, almost every notable governmental or legal item published in Canada. This title would go into our indispensable list if *Current Publications in Legal and Related Fields* omitted its selected listing of Canadian materials.

Checklist of Current State and Federal Publications, appearing regularly in the February and August issues of the

Law Library Journal. This semi-annual listing notes the latest published volumes, and the sources from which they may be obtained, of State and Territorial court reports, statutes and session laws, attorney general and judicial council reports; of Federal court reports, statutes and administrative decisions; and, beginning with the 1956 issue, of Canadian Dominion and Provincial reports and statutes.

Congressional Record, Daily Digest Section, for advance notice of Congressional hearings and reports.

Current Publications, a selection by subject of items appearing in the monthly *Current Publications in Legal and Related Fields*. This is a regular feature of the *Law Library Journal*. Continuations and supplements are omitted from the selection, but new periodicals are listed under subject and under the form heading "Periodicals".

New Serial Titles; a Union List of Serials Newly Received by North American Libraries. (Library of Congress). The title list costs \$40.00 per year for monthly issues and annual cumulation, \$25.00 for the annual cumulation alone; the monthly list arranged by classified subjects (not cumulated) costs \$25.00 per year. The bibliographic information concerning new periodicals is not as complete as it was in the *Union List of Serials*, nor is the location information as useful, since fewer libraries presently contribute lists of their holdings.

New Titles and Changes and Corrections . . . in Anglo-American Legal Periodicals, a periodic supplement to

Appendix III, Price & Bitner's *Effective Legal Research*. The first and latest supplement was edited by Meira G. Pimsleur and appeared in the August 1955 *Law Library Journal*; others are planned for future issues. Source, frequency, changes in titles, beginning and closing dates are given, but no prices.

Publisher's Weekly. (R. R. Bowker Company). The section entitled "Weekly Record" lists new law titles, including some for which no advertisements are issued. Some law publishers are late in providing listings, but the information is well worth the \$7.00 per year.

Primarily for the information of their patrons, some law and allied libraries issue periodic lists of new titles added to their collections. Distribution is usually limited (sometimes completely, sometimes to exchanges) but the diligent current-materials watcher who manages to get on their mailing lists finds them useful, particularly for notice of local publications. A partial list of such compilers, unaccompanied by any guarantee that they will be able to increase distribution, follows:

American Bar Foundation. Cromwell Library

Many listings of American, state and local bar association publications.

California State Library

Its *News Notes of California Libraries* contains, in addition to the Library's acquisitions list, useful informational articles.

Its *Selected Books Added to the*

Law Section carries short summaries of the books' contents.

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace Library

Infrequent listing, but fine annotations.

Chicago University. Law Library

Harvard Law School Library

Law Society of Upper Canada.

Osgoode Hall

A suggested purchase, rather than an acquisitions, list. Descriptive annotations cover many British publications.

Library of the Peace Palace, The Hague

Emphasis on international law, excellent contents notes.

Minnesota. University. Law Library

New Jersey State Library. Law and General Reference Library

Good source of news about legislative commission publications and legislative interpretation aids.

U. S. Department of the Interior. Library

A classified list, reproduction of catalog entry, heavy on Federal documents.

U. S. Library of Congress

The Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions, a supplement to the Annual Report of the Librarian, will be used as a selection aid only by the larger law library, but law librarians in general will be interested and informed. Much of the legal material described is foreign. (Subscription \$1.75 per year)

Washington State Library

Its *Public Administration, Recent Additions* . . . lists many little-

publicized legislative commission items.

Washington (State) University. Law Library

The periodic check-lists of state publications, distributed by some state agencies on a free or exchange basis, list documents not noted in the *Monthly Checklist of State Publications*, or list them earlier than their appearance there. We have made no attempt to obtain a complete list of these sources, and our partial list, like that of the law libraries' acquisitions sheets, is unaccompanied by any guarantee of availability:

Arkansas. University Library. *Checklist of Arkansas State Publications Received by the University of Arkansas Library*

California. State Library. *California State Publications*

Florida. University Library. *Short-title Checklist of Official Florida Publications Received by the University of Florida Library*

Louisiana. Secretary of State. *Semi-annual List of Public Documents of Louisiana*

Maine. State Library. *Checklist of State of Maine Publications Re-*

ceived by the Maine State Library.

Michigan. State Library. *Michigan Documents*

Nevada. State Library. *List of Official Nevada Publications*

New Hampshire. State Library. *Checklist of New Hampshire State Department Publications*

New York. State Library. *Checklist of Official Publications of the State of New York*

North Carolina. University Library. *Checklist of Official North Carolina Publications Received by the University of North Carolina Library*

Oklahoma. State Library. *Bulletin*

Oregon. State Library. *Checklist of Official Oregon Publications*

Tennessee. State Library and Archives. *List of Tennessee State Publications*

Texas. State Library. *Checklist of Texas State Documents*

Virginia. State Library. *Bulletin*

Washington. State Library. *Washington State Publications*

West Virginia. Department of Archives and History. *Short-title Checklist of West Virginia State Publications*

In Memory of Margarett Hobbs James

Margarett Hobbs James, a member of the Association of Law Libraries, was stricken in her office at the Library of the Civil Division, United States Department of Justice, which she had supervised since 1942, and died on December 6, 1955, without regaining consciousness.

Born Margarett Hobbs, she was reared in Maine, and throughout her life her approach to her varied activities was as fresh as a pine-and-sea scented breeze. Her activities were truly varied and her interests wide. She received a Bachelor of Arts degree from Vassar College, where she was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa and a Master of Arts degree from Columbia University. She then became Assistant Librarian at the Harvard Business School Library at Cambridge, Massachusetts. She married Gordon James while there.

Not long thereafter, she moved to Washington, D. C., where most of her active life was spent, and where she made a major contribution to the research techniques, and to the organization of material contained in several Governmental libraries. In addition, she found time to publish a number of articles on economic and library subjects, including several chapters in a college textbook on labor principles. Particularly at the Department of Justice, where she spent the last period of her active life, she was held in the highest esteem and affection by all with whom she came in contact. Her countless friends feel that in her passing they have suffered a direct, personal, and irreplaceable loss.

She is survived by a son, Harry Donald James.

HARLAND F. LEATHERS

U. S. Department of Justice

In Memory of Frederick Charles Hicks

Frederick C. Hicks, Ph.B., M.A., LL.B., Litt.D., Simeon E. Baldwin Professor of Law and Librarian of the Yale Law School Library from 1928 to 1945 died, at the age of eighty, on April 30, 1956. Born in Auburn, N. Y.

in 1875, he had already held important posts in a number of large libraries when he became, in 1915, librarian of the Columbia University Law Library. This position he filled with great distinction until 1928, when

he resigned it to become professor of law and librarian at the Yale Law School. At Columbia he found the Law Library a purely instructional collection of some 56,000 volumes; when he left it, it had become one of the great law libraries of the world, containing almost 150,000 volumes. At Yale his tenure of office was marked by a similar period of rapid and remarkable growth. During his administration the Law Library moved from its cramped quarters in Hendrie Hall to the elegant and commodious Sterling Law Buildings; its collection, reflecting the broadened concept of the scope and function of a university law school, expanded from 100,000 to almost 300,000 volumes; its endowment funds increased from six to forty-two. The growth of the collection and the funds to support it were paralleled by advances in every department of internal organization. In particular, a comprehensive scheme for the classification of legal materials was introduced with marked success. Under his direction the Yale Law Library rose to the first rank among the law libraries

of the world, whether that statement be tested by the criterion of size, richness of collection, adequacy of catalogue and classification, or physical facilities for convenient use.

Eminently successful as a law librarian, Mr. Hicks was also a competent amateur musician, a skillful painter in water color and oil whose paintings often appeared in public exhibitions, and a photographer of professional stature. He was the author or editor of more than twenty books published between 1900 and 1945; among the best known are his authoritative *Materials and Methods of Legal Research* (1923), a third edition of which appeared in 1942, and his history of the Yale Law School in four volumes. Quiet in manner, kindly in nature, Mr. Hicks possessed great personal charm. Almost the whole of the last decade of his life was passed under conditions of severe physical disability, trying enough to exhaust the patience of the most saintly. This burden he bore bravely, with no sign of self pity; a remarkable example in inner strength and courage.

SAMUEL E. THORNE

CURRENT COMMENTS

Compiled by LOIS PETERSON, Assistant Librarian

Social Law Library

Boston

Classified outlines of subject matter in specialized fields of knowledge are currently being assembled by the *Special Libraries Association*. The Association maintains a loan collection of such classifications on subjects ranging from "accounting" to "wood" which includes both the natural and social sciences in broad categories such as chemistry, physics and law, and also in narrower subdivisions such as "entomology", "radiology" and "steels".

These classification schemes are now being brought up to date and expanded by the Committee on Special Classifications of the SLA. In addition, plans are under way to supply microfilm or photostat copies of them for a nominal fee.

The collection is housed at the School of Library Science, Western Reserve University. Donations, which are being solicited on a permanent or loan basis, or requests for further information should be addressed to: Allen Kent, Chairman, Committee on Special Classification, SLA, c/o School of Library Science, Western Reserve University, Cleveland 6, Ohio.

William R. Pullen's 59 page *Check-list of Legislative Journals Issued Since 1937 by States of the United States of America*, which was published late in 1955 by the American Library Association, continues the Grace E. MacDonald Check-list spon-

sored in 1938 by the National Association of State Libraries. In his preface, Mr. Pullen mentions that four states no longer print journals: in Maine and Pennsylvania, they have been replaced by debates; and in Arkansas and New Mexico, official printing of legislative proceedings has ceased.

Reviewing the Law Reviews by Alan W. Mewett (*Journal of Legal Education*, vol. 8, no. 2, 1955) questions the merit and value of 90 percent of the law review literature published in this country. "Few reviews are read," he believes, "and although most of them are skimmed over in the hope of finding something worthwhile . . . some, perhaps, do not even have that honor conferred upon them."

He feels that one of the basic errors made by these publications is their failure to be designed for any purpose. Many present "a most unfortunate mass of ill-assorted heterogeneous articles, connected only by the fact that they appear in the same review." A solution, he suggests, might be to devote a periodical to one branch of the law (in a manner similar to many excellent professional journals) or, alternatively, to consign single issues to particular topics. This could eliminate much of the "filler" material now used simply to get something between the covers.

Specific examples are not cited even

though the author says he found such discipline stern. Comments apply to the 78 current law reviews, comprising over 4,000 printed volumes, published by law schools in the United States.

The *Harvard Law Review* is seventy years old this year. Founded in 1886 "for the serious discussion of legal topics and for other serious work on law," it began by printing, in more or less newspaper form, a few legal articles; but devoted itself mainly to school activities—to gossip, departments of "lecture notes" and reports from moot court clubs. By 1902, however, the publication had emerged, completely reorganized, as a widely received scholarly periodical.

Early growth was achieved under student management, a course which has endured as iron-clad *Review* policy throughout the years. Advice from faculty members was, and is sought, of course, but the original belief "that the interest of the paper would be more advanced by their remaining in the background" continues.

Student editors (top second and third year men) choose late cases for *Review* issues after having read every published decision of the courts of last resort and of many lesser courts in English speaking countries and some European nations. At all stages, work is challenged and re-checked by fellow editors. Finished material remains unsigned because it is the product of a "guild of students".

Special notes such as the Supreme Court summary and the Developments in the Law articles are six-man projects requiring considerably more

work than current cases. During summer months, a two-man note on a subject that cannot be resolved in library research is supported by the Law School and a Rockefeller grant.

The majority of the 25 articles printed in a volume are selected from some 125-130 unsolicited manuscripts submitted. Any change in their content is agreed to by the author before publication. Book reviews alone are requested and written by experts on the subjects involved. Students handle book notes.

Circulation enjoyed by the *Review* is approximately 7,800—about twice that of its nearest rival. Revenues depend largely upon subscriptions, "blue books" and reprints. Net income last year amounted to \$3,965. This was added, as are any profits realized, to its investment funds which total about \$190,000.

The state bar Committee on the *Oregon Digest* is working by agreement with West Publishing Company to improve the usefulness of that publication. Suggestions for re-editing 30 cases were sent to West in time for inclusion in the May, 1956 Digest pamphlet service. About 120 more cases, selected by members of the Committee and by practicing attorneys, will be re-digested in the near future.

Changes in the 30 cases fell into three groups: cases in which points of law were not digested in all places where researchers might logically expect to find them; points of law not digested at all; and technical errors such as improper citations, printing under incorrect headings, etc. As far as the first revision was concerned,

24 different key number topics were effected, with negligence, bills and notes, contracts, pleading, libel and slander, vendor and purchaser and accounts receiving the most benefit.

Library of Congress property is valued at \$2,290,494,376 in the 12th intermediate report of the House Committee on Government Operations: H. R. Rep. no. 1930, 84th Cong., 2d sess. 8; 28 (1956), entitled "Real and Personal Property Inventory Report (Civilian and Military) of the United States Government Located in the Continental United States, in the Territories, and Overseas as of June 30, 1955".

Highest valuation is placed on the various collections which are listed at \$2,192,830,635. The card catalogs inventory totals \$95,120,935. Additional statistics regarding library supplies, furniture, automotive equipment, etc., appear on page 28 of the report.

The *LC Information Bulletin* for March 26, 1956 relates that a letter was received the previous week by the General Reference and Bibliography Division which requested: "Will you please send me the Library of Congress? Thank you. I enclose \$.25. Please send to . . ." With tongue-in-check, the *Bulletin* reported that "several work-weary volunteers offered to package and ship the item."

In "Books in the Desert" (*Library Journal*, March 1, 1956, p. 585-589), Alfred A. Beltran, Librarian of the *Arabian American Oil Company* describes the widespread libraries maintained by that corporation. Aramco collections, he explains, may be divided into three broad categories: technical and reference; training and school; and recreational.

Four *law libraries* play a prominent role in Aramco activities. The Law and Government Relations Library in New York performs research in the fields of international law, Islamic law and United States law. To this end it has a comprehensive working collection covering the Hanafii, Maliki, Shafi'i and Hanbali interpretations of Islamic law applied in the Middle East. Its collection also includes all basic texts on international law, applicable treaties concerning Gt. Britain and the United States, domestic codes and statutes and scholarly publications on the Middle East.

Acquisition and cataloging for the Dhahran Law Library and the legal collections in Beirut and The Hague are handled in New York where a union catalog is kept. One telephone call from an individual in any of Aramco's extensive offices or its far flung concession areas can gather information from the Middle East, Europe and the United States.

Ralph F. De Angelis, Assistant Librarian of Aramco (505 Park Ave., N. Y.) believes that a printed catalog of these specialized legal collections could be compiled if interest should warrant it.

The annual report of the librarian of the *Northwestern University School of Law Library* for 1954/55 included the outstanding professional activities of its busy personnel. During the report year, the staff assumed most of the responsibility for the Law Librarians' Institute and the Annual Conference of the American Association of Law Libraries.

Assistant Librarian Kurt Schwerin compiled a "Guide to the Legal Collections in Chicago". Helen McLaury,

who was head of NU's law cataloging department from August, 1948 to September, 1953, completed a list of subject headings in Anglo-American law which was published early in 1956. Dorothy Scarborough continued her important part in editing "Current Publications".

The library collection now consists of 165,509 bound volumes, 3,078 of which were added during 1954/55. This represents a decrease in accessions, but all urgent needs were satisfied.

In its latest annual report, the *Library Committee of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York* states that 3,502 volumes and 1,277 pamphlets were added to the Association library during the *fiscal year 1954/55*, bringing the total number of bound volumes in the collection to 294,892. Of the volumes added, 2,242 were acquired by purchase and 1,260 were presented as gifts. The book budget amounted to \$26,593.72; binding funds reached \$9,043.90. Overall expenses totaled \$137,096.62.

As of September 30, 1955, the *Social Law Library's collection* contained 116,058 volumes; 102,602 bound; 13,456 unbound. The 1954/55 annual report of the librarian also revealed that 1,370 books and 264 pamphlets were accessioned from October 1 to September 30. During this period, the book budget totaled \$14,729.73; the binding budget, \$2,659.62. Overall expenses reached \$46,823.48, \$31,746.25 of which was contributed by 1211 memberships.

According to the annual reports of the officers of the *Chicago Law Institute*, the *Library* spent \$20,815.25 for books and periodicals during the

calendar year 1955 and \$1,550.75 for binding and repairs. Its collection was increased by 1,439 volumes. Memberships totaled 1,798 while some 98,887 persons entered the library to consult material. Disbursements amounted to \$58,789.00.

A table of *Detroit Bar Library statistics* covering the ten-year period from 1947-1956 is included in the May, 1956 *Detroit Lawyer* at pages 56-57. The Library Committee Chairman's report also outlines the Library's 1955/56 fiscal year in some detail.

From April 1, 1955 through March 31, 1956, book costs were \$19,894.27; book accessions, 1,837; attendance, 26,810; circulation, 12,558; and binding and rebinding expenses, \$4,726.11. Total expenditures equaled \$67,592.27. Mention is made of the financial dilemma in which many law libraries find themselves due to increased book prices, salaries, rent and binding expenses.

After the death of Professor *John Bassett Moore* in 1947, Professor Joseph P. Chamberlain of Columbia University and interested parties established a *fund* which was to be used to perpetuate the memory of the former Judge of the Permanent Court of International Justice. At the time of Professor Chamberlain's demise, however, a purpose for the collected money had not been determined.

Recently, Judge Irving Saypol of the Supreme Court of the First Judicial District of New York directed that the funds should be given to Columbia Law School for the purchase of books in the field of international law and transactions. A sum of \$1,238.14 together with rights to royalties of all

Professor Moore's works published by the Yale University Press will be used by the International Law Library at Columbia to purchase items hard to obtain. Royalties from Yale are expected to approximate \$140 per annum.

Since the international law collection at Columbia has been named in honor of Professor Moore for many years, especially designed book plates will distinguish volumes purchased with this latest gift.

The late *Randolph E. Paul's* personal tax library, valued at between \$15,000 and \$20,000, was recently acquired by the *University of Southern California School of Law* through the efforts of Professor John W. Ervin, director and editor of the annual *Institutes on Federal Taxation* which have been held at SC Law School since 1948. The books, pamphlets and Congressional committee publications constitute a complete set of legislative material on Federal tax legislation from the adoption of the 16th (Income Tax) Amendment to the Constitution in 1913.

During his distinguished career, Mr. Paul spoke at SC's *Institutes* in 1949 and 1953. He also served the government in many capacities in connection with the development of the Federal tax system. From 1942 to 1944 he was tax advisor to the Secretary of the Treasury, as well as general counsel. For a few months in 1946, he was a special assistant to President Truman in charge of Allied-Swiss negotiations regarding German external assets in Switzerland.

Some of his well known works are: "Federal Estate and Gift Taxation"

which won the Ames prize at Harvard as the best American legal book written between 1940 and 1947; "Studies in Federal Taxation"; "Taxation for Prosperity"; and the original edition of "Law of Federal Taxation" produced in collaboration with Jacob Mertins.

Cost for the reconstruction of the fire-damaged *Parliamentary Library* in Ottawa, Canada, will approximate \$2,500,000. Work on the structure is expected to be completed by May, 1956, about the time blueprints for the new *National Library of Canada* will reach their final stages.

Although the National Library is not yet housed, it actually came into being in 1950. In spite of the handicaps of no building and no collection, two projects were begun immediately (May, 1950) by appropriately trained personnel: the publication of a current national bibliography, *Canadiana*, and the compilation of a Union Catalogue of Canadian libraries.

Holdings of major Canadian libraries will be listed in the Union Catalogue by the end of 1956. Country-wide coverage will include all large university collections, public libraries with important reference collections, provincial legislative libraries and federal government libraries.

Copying for the Catalogue is being done photographically. Main-entry cards only are reproduced for the master file from which work on the final catalogue emanates. Martha Shepard, Director of Reference Services, National Library outlines this monumental project in the April, 1956 *Journal of Cataloging and Classification*.

Courtroom decorum is the center of national controversy these days. A report of the Waco-McLennan County Bar Association accompanied by an interpretative article describing the first live telecast of a murder trial appear in the February 22, 1955 issue of the *Texas Bar Journal*.

On December 6, 1955, the 54th Judicial District Court of McLennan County at Waco, Texas, permitted station KWTX-TV to televise the five-day Washburn murder trial after securing the consent of all parties concerned. The experimental program, one of a series planned to familiarize Texans with judicial proceedings, attracted an estimated 200,000 home viewers as well as an undetermined number of persons who gathered around public display sets daily. Local merchants claimed business was noticeably affected before the jury returned its verdict on December 9. Nation-wide correspondence deluged Waco legal circles during and after the event.

Another article pertaining to Canon 35 (ABA *Canons of Judicial Ethics*, Canon 35 adopted Sept. 30, 1937) may be found in the October-December, 1955 *Journal of the American Judicature Society*. "Photographer's Day in Court" by Glenn R. Winters, examines *courtroom publicity* with emphasis on courtroom photography.

TV authority Jack Gould discussed the recent Colorado Supreme Court opinion relaxing that state's rules against courtroom photography, broadcasting and television in the Sunday, March 11, 1956 *New York Times*.

When *Oliver Wendell Holmes* died

in 1935, he willed his \$300,000 estate to the nation. A committee formed shortly afterwards agreed that the sum should be used for a *memorial* to Justice Holmes, but failed to decide upon a worthy enterprise. In 1953, Chief Justice Earl Warren reconstituted the committee at the suggestion of Senator Leverett Saltonstall. The group which consisted of two other high court justices and six members of Congress, decided with Justice Warren, that an appropriate memorial would be a *multi-volume history of the United States Supreme Court*.

Public Law 246 (84th Cong., approved Aug. 5, 1955) set up the Oliver Wendell Holmes Devise Fund and a permanent five-man committee to carry out the terms of the statute. With Librarian of Congress L. Quincy Mumford as chairman *ex-officio* of the body, President Eisenhower appointed its remaining members in January from recommendations of four panels of scholars. Selected were: Virgil M. Hancher, president, University of Iowa, for an eight-year term; George Lee Haskins, Pennsylvania Railroad attorney, six years; Edward Samuel Corwin, Princeton, four years; Charles T. McCormick, president, University of Texas, two years.

These men are now organizing the project with the hope that volume one of the set may appear in about 15 years. The original legacy is worth about \$425,000 at present.

The *Ford Foundation* has made grants totaling \$1,000,000 to four law schools for inter-American and other international legal studies. The individual donations were: \$375,000 to New York University Law School;

\$250,000 to Southern Methodist University Law School; \$100,000 to University of Texas Law School; and \$275,000 to Tulane University Law School. They provide financing for ten years.

On March 8 of this year, the Foundation also voted to contribute \$300,000 to the National Legal Aid Association for the development of organized legal aid in the United States. Spread over a three-year period, the grant will help finance a four-point program: 1. Establishment of more Defender programs to assure counsel for indigent defendants in criminal cases; 2. Extending organized legal aid to 38 additional U. S. cities where population exceeds 100,000; 3. Encouraging bar associations to bring legal aid services to smaller cities; and 4. Strengthening existing legal aid facilities in cities where population growth and other factors have overtaxed present offices. As usual in the promotion of legal aid services, the National Legal Aid Association will work closely with the American Bar Association Committee on Legal Aid Work in carrying out the above mentioned plans.

A recent \$50,000 grant from the Carnegie Corporation of New York went to Western Reserve University School of Library Science to facilitate a three-year study of library science education in America.

Emanating from the program will be the foundation for a new curriculum in librarianship at WRU. This, and two anticipated publications are expected to have a far reaching influence in the field.

One of the two books to be pub-

lished will discuss education for the library profession in a form designated for professional librarians, particularly directors of library schools. The other publication will be an introduction to librarianship, designed for beginning students and planned for possible use as a textbook in an elementary survey course.

Leather Bookbindings, How to Preserve Them may be obtained from the Superintendents of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., for 5 cents. It is Department of Agriculture Leaflet 398; Catalog no. A 1.35:398.

Tips on how to plan installations and order shelving in more than 1000 combinations to fit numerous storage or supply-handling needs are summarized in a new catalog published by the Hallowell Division of the Standard Pressed Steel Co., Jenkintown, Pa. Drawings of basic units and accessories, suggested floor plans, a shelf-capacity chart and photographs of completed units make the catalog a useful guide on the subject. Information given can be adapted to *libraries*, industrial situations, warehouses, etc.

Sample drawings that detail specifications required to obtain units for many purposes elucidate the planning and ordering of shelving. Step-by-step illustrations and photographs show how Hallowell shelving can be built from the simplest post-and-shelf arrangement to fully enclosed tamper-proof units with backs, sides, tops and sliding or swinging doors. Diagrams demonstrate how multiple piercing of support posts on accurately spaced centers and the design of shelves and

dividers combine to give flexible, easily changed shelving set-ups.

A series of three-dimensional drawings are annotated to present a wide variety of possible shelf spacings and the various depths of units that can be ordered. Copies of the catalog may be obtained from Hallowell distributors or by writing on company or institutional letterhead to Hallowell Division, Standard Pressed Steel Co., Box 575, Jenkintown, Pa.

Convenient after hours return of books is possible with the Van Dorn *Library Return Box*. This depository is similar to regular U. S. Post Office Department large collection boxes, except that a 1" sponge rubber cushion has been added to the inside bottom plate to prevent book damage. Expansion bolts fasten it firmly to the floor or sidewalk. The blue painted box weighs about 150 pounds; is 49½" high; 20" wide; and 21½" deep. It costs \$86.00, f.o.b. from Van Dorn Iron Works Co., 2685 East 79th St., Cleveland 4, Ohio.

Under the terms of Chap. 316, Laws of 1955 (effective Oct. 1, 1955), the *New York State Library* now receives 200 copies of all *State documents* included in the legislative set plus a similar number of copies of annual reports of the various departments, commissions, institutions, etc. This has enabled the Library to put into operation a *depository plan* which allots at least one library in each county copies of all State Government publications as soon as they are published. Other New York libraries may automatically receive documents by filing an application registering needs with the State Library. This plan ex-

tends to exchange with out-of-state libraries and also implements a program with the National Association of Legislative Research Agencies for the exchange of legislative research materials.

Advanced studies leading to the *Doctor of Philosophy degree in library science* now are offered by *Western Reserve University*.

The new program was inaugurated in the summer of 1956 and will continue during regular semesters. It is administered jointly by the WRU School of Library Science and the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences so that students may combine professional study in librarianship with advanced work in one or more of the Graduate School's subject fields.

Complete information is available from the office of the Dean, School of Library Science, Western Reserve University, Cleveland 6, Ohio.

Catalog cards for works published in 1956 and later, prepared by the Library of Congress and other American libraries, are not being filed into the National Union Catalog, but are being forwarded to the Catalog Maintenance Division. There they are serving as copy for the preparation of the expanded *Library of Congress Catalog—Books: Authors*, which has thus become a *union catalog* for current imprints. This policy results from recommendations of the ALA Board on Resources, Committee on the Union Catalog.

Since *Books: Authors* is issued monthly, with quarterly and annual cumulations, it is anticipated that the published catalog will serve most of the needs of LC staff members and

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the Library's public. Those requiring information not yet available in published form should write to the Union Catalog Division. Persons in the vicinity of the Library may consult the cards in the Catalog Maintenance Division if their purpose is legitimate.

The separate union catalogs of Cyrillic, Hebraic, Japanese, Chinese and Korean publications will be maintained in card form as heretofore and will continue to include current imprints, since means have not yet been found to publish in *Books: Authors* cards supplied by other libraries for non-Roman alphabet material.

Efforts of the Union Catalog Division henceforth will be concentrated on cards representing books printed prior to 1956, and cards prepared by other libraries as well as Library of Congress cards for these imprints will be filed into the National Union Catalog.

A 14 page pamphlet entitled *Government Publications: Official Indexes, Lists, Guides, Catalogues*, issued in 1955 by H. M. Stationary Office, London, furnishes a compact overall statement concerning British document indexes that will be helpful to anyone using British document indexes to any considerable extent. At the end is a section on H. M. Stationary Office catalogue service.

These notes were first printed in 1939 "for the convenience of librarians, officials and other specialists users," but because the pamphlet is not entered in the *Monthly Catalogue*, it has sometimes escaped the attention of those for whom it was intended.

The first model code of disciplinary procedures for the legal profession was

approved by the House of Delegates of the American Bar Association at the ABA mid-year meeting in Chicago, February 20-21, 1956. The code, which took three years to draft, is intended to be a pattern for establishing standard codes in states where none now exist and for strengthening those in operation when necessary. It provides for four forms of discipline: public censure; private censure; indefinite suspension; and disbarment. State supreme courts have been requested to consider its adoption as rules of court. A full text of the statement of principles and the model rules are printed at pages 183-187 of the April, 1956 *Journal of the American Judicature Society*.

The first field interrogation in an unprecedented study of the administration of criminal justice in the United States began on February 26, 1956 in Wisconsin. Among the local organizations cooperating in carrying out the research program in that state were the Wisconsin Sheriff's and Deputy Sheriff's Association, the Wisconsin and the Milwaukee County Bar Associations.

This is the initial state "pilot" study of a projected nation-wide survey of criminal law enforcement procedures, sponsored by the American Bar Foundation. The survey is to be an objective study of existing methods in criminal law enforcement—local, state and federal—looking toward the ultimate goal of improvement of procedures from the commission of crime through arrest, prosecution, sentencing, probation and parole. Finances are being supplied by a Ford Foundation grant.

White parchment membership cer-

tificates, suitable for framing, were distributed to members of the American Bar Association during February-March, 1956. Each 8½" x 11" parchment included the member's name along with the signatures of President E. Smythe Gambrell and Secretary Joseph D. Stecher of the ABA as well as the Association seal. Recruits enrolled through the rewarding "50,000 New Member" campaign received these certificates, as will future joiners.

After some two years of deliberation by Pennsylvanians prominent in legal, medical and related educational professions, the *Philadelphia Medico-Legal Institute* is being incorporated as a nonprofit organization. A set of by-laws adopted May 31, 1955, included provision for a Council of twelve persons. Six men representing each profession were elected to such a body on August 1, 1955.

At an organizational meeting, the Council named Laurence H. Eldredge, Esq., its president. A short time later Dr. Samuel Polsky was designated Director of the Institute. He will be responsible for carrying out the work of the corporation in a manner prescribed by the Council.

All who attended the first meeting on June 17, 1954 automatically became charter members of the Institute by virtue of that act. New members may be accepted after being screened, but enrollment is limited to 500 persons. Neither profession, law or medicine, may constitute or represent more than 60 percent of the total elected membership.

Stated purposes of the Institute are: "To foster and advance research, professional training and teaching in the field of forensic medicine; to promote

better understanding between the professions of law and medicine generally, and to explore means of effecting a closer and more beneficial working relation between lawyers and physicians; to extend and correlate the work of existing facilities in legal medicine, and to assemble and tabulate data derived from such facilities; to undertake studies with a view toward establishing the most serviceable scope of medical facilities available to courts, administrative agencies and lawyers; to foster and advance fundamental research into problems of anti-social behavior, including juvenile delinquency; to correlate such research with the study of existing law and decisions; to integrate such study and research in published materials; to draft model legislation; and to provide a center where such activities may be carried forward and where library facilities, data, and other tools of research, advanced study and training may be concentrated and lodged."

At the request of the International Law Commission, *Harvard Law School* is revising and expanding its 1929 *Draft Convention on the Responsibility of States for Damage Done in Their Territory to the Person or Property of Foreigners*. The School's Director of International Legal Studies, Milton Katz, has been chosen to supervise the work which will be prepared by prominent lawyers and scholars.

Upon its completion in 1957, the International Law Commission plans to use the contributory text in codifying international law governing the responsibilities of states. The codification was originally assigned to the Commission at the 8th session in 1953,

of the General Assembly of the United Nations. During the 7th session of the International Law Commission in 1955, it was decided to begin its study by appointing Mr. García-Amador as special rapporteur for the endeavor. Mr. García-Amador has been in contact with the work at Harvard as described above.

For the commemorative exercises of the 50th anniversary of the American Association of International Law held by the *Regional Conference on International Law* at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, April 19, 1956, at the Law Library of Louisiana State University arranged two exhibits showing a sample of its holdings in the fields of international, comparative and commercial law by authors from many nations.

On display in the lobby of the Law Building were volumes illustrating the main themes of the one-day conference; the role of international law in national courts, and doing business in foreign countries. The former theme was covered mainly by treaties and legislation; the latter, by books, surveys, etc. Reports and proceedings of various international law organizations were also included.

A selective, more comprehensive exhibit held in the reading room of the Law Library contained contributions from conference guest speakers and displays representing 1, International law; treaties and international courts, 2. Conflict of laws or private international law, 3. Commercial law, 4. Legal periodicals on commercial, comparative and international law, 5. Finding and understanding foreign law, 6. Shaping the future: unification of law.

The Dudley Picture Corporation is filming a new *television series* which it hopes will be to the law what "Medic" is to medicine.

J. W. Erlich, a well known San Francisco trial lawyer, has been engaged as technical advisor and will introduce a series of 39 hour-long color television shows based on outstanding trials. The cases being filmed were selected from actions defended by famous trial attorneys in the United States, Canada, Gt. Britain and France.

Modern Multi- and Bilingual Legal Dictionaries, a four page bibliography compiled by the Los Angeles County Law Library, is available for the asking. Write to Los Angeles County Law Library, 301 West First St., Los Angeles 12.

The world's first *miniature battery operated pocket size tape recorder* makes it possible, figuratively speaking, to have a secretary in your pocket. This recorder, the Mohawk Midgetape, is manufactured by Mohawk Business Machines Corporation, 944 Halsey Street, Brooklyn 33, N. Y. The Midgetape will record and play back anywhere. It weights only 2¾ lbs. and measures 1⅞" deep, 3⅞" wide and 8½" long. The batteries are of the hearing aid type. The Mohawk Midgetape sells for \$249.50 complete with batteries, single earphone, crystal microphone, and a 60 minute cartridge of recording tape which can be reused about 300,000 times. Numerous accessories are available, including a telephone aid which snaps on the ear piece of any telephone so that both ends of the conversation may be recorded.

The *librarian shortage* is noted in the April issue of the *Texas Bar Journal*, vol. 19, p. 227. G. G. Sparks, librarian of Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, and president of the alumni association or the Graduate School of Library Science, University of Texas, reports a shortage of librarians, including law librarians and urges members of the bar to assist by establishing scholarships and fellowships at the University of Texas.

Copies of Jacobs, *A Research in Family Law* [c1930] are available to anybody agreeing to pay the postage.

Write to Miles O. Price, Law Library—Kent Hall, Columbia University, New York 27, N. Y. This is a special study on the relationship between husband and wife in regard to the wife's services and earnings, both within and outside the home, in New York state, and also includes a selected bibliography. Copies will be distributed on a first-come, first-served basis.

An interesting and amusing opinion worth reading is *United States v. Dowden*, 139 F. Supp. 781 (W.D.La. 1956).

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Membership News

Compiled by FRANCIS B. WATERS, *Librarian*
New York Court of Appeals Library

HARRY BITNER, Librarian, U. S. Department of Justice, will give a course in law librarianship under the auspices of the Washington Chapter of the A.A.L.L. and the U. S. Department of Agriculture Graduate School during the coming year. The course was given for the first time in 1954-55.

EARL BORGESON, Librarian of Harvard Law School, participated in the Advanced Seminar for Library Administrators held April 9 to May 18 at the Graduate School of Library Service, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J.

LAWRENCE KEITT, Law Librarian of Congress, has been elected President of the Washington Foreign Law Society for the coming year.

A. MERCER DANIEL, Librarian of Howard University Law School, has retired to become Librarian Emeritus and part-time Professor. Mr. Daniel reports that the move to the new building for Howard University School of Law will take place this Summer.

FORREST S. DRUMMOND, Librarian of the Los Angeles County Law Library, a Commander in the U. S. Naval Reserve, served two weeks of active duty, April 7-21, with the District Legal Office Headquarters of the Eleventh Naval District in San Diego.

ROLAND D. MARBLE, a graduate of the University of Mississippi, is law librarian and a partner in the firm of Wells, Thomas & Wells, Jackson, Mississippi. A former captain in the Coast Artillery Corps, Mr. Marble is an active member in the Hinds County, Mississippi and American Bar Associations.

HELEN NEWMAN, Librarian of the U. S. Supreme Court, was re-elected by the alumni as a Trustee of George Washington University.

HELEN STEINBINDER of Georgetown University Law Center received the LL.M. degree in June from Georgetown.

BERTHA M. ROTHE, Librarian of George Washington University School of Law, received the LL.M. degree in June from that school.

WILLIAM B. STERN, Foreign Law Librarian of the Los Angeles County Law Library, visited the West German Government for a month. Mr. Stern was one of a group of judges and lawyers to whom the Government of the German Federal Republic in Bonn had extended an invitation. Mr. Stern was also invited to spend an additional month in Germany as guest of the German National Committee of the UNESCO Committee on International Law, but declined. In June,

Mr. Stern lectured on proof of foreign law at an institute held at the University of California Law School, Berkeley.

SAMUEL E. THORNE, Librarian of Yale Law School Library, has been appointed as Professor of Legal History at Harvard University. He will teach courses in English Legal History in the Law School, and in Medieval Constitutional History in the College and Graduate School. Professor Thorne started his law library career as Librarian at Columbia University Law Library and later was Professor of Law and Law Librarian at Northwestern University Law School.

Miss EUNICE W. BEESON became associated with the Editorial Department of Shepard's Citations last December.

ALBERT P. BLAUSTEIN is Associate Professor of Law and Director of the Law Library of Rutgers Law School, South Jersey Division. He teaches Legal Bibliography, Legal Writing, Procedure and Wills.

RICHARD C. DAHL, formerly Law Librarian, University of Nebraska, is now Librarian, Civil Division, U. S. Department of Justice.

Miss JANE OLIVER resigned as State Librarian, Georgia State Library, on March 1, after receiving an M.R.S. degree from the University of Georgia School of Law in December.

WILLIAM B. SCOTT, M.A. in L.S., University of Oklahoma, 1955, has been appointed Assistant Law Librarian, University of Nebraska.

ARTHUR J. VENNIX, M.A. in L.S., University of Denver, 1949, has been appointed Acting Law Librarian of the University of Nebraska. He is also serving as Assistant Director of Libraries for Social Studies and Administration at the University of Nebraska.

Miss IRIS WILDMAN, formerly Cataloger, Army Library, is now Principal Cataloger, U. S. Department of Justice.

EDWARD WISEBLOOD, formerly Assistant Law Librarian, University of Nebraska, has been reassigned as Assistant Librarian, Science and Technology Division, University of Nebraska Libraries.

Miss MARGARET E. COONAN has resigned as New Jersey State Law Librarian to accept the Librarianship of the University of Maryland School of Law.

The winners of the Matthew Bender Scholarships to the 1956 meeting in Philadelphia were FREDERIC D. DONNELLY, Jr., Assistant Librarian, Loyola University School of Law, Chicago; REGINALD J. FURNESS, Assistant Librarian, Boston University School of Law; DAN F. HENKE, Library Assistant, University of Washington Law Library, and WILLIAM B. SCOTT, Assistant Librarian, University of Nebraska.

AMONG OUR AUTHORS

ERNEST H. BREUER has an article in the January, 1956 issue of *Albany Law Review* entitled *Who was Brundage?*

Dockets, a new series of Oceana Publications, is a popular medium through which many members of the Association are expressing their editorial talents. JULIUS J. MARKE has compiled *The Holmes Reader*, IRWIN SURRENCY, *The Marshall Reader*, and FRANCES FARMER, *The Wilson Reader*. Scheduled to appear in the near future are BERTHA ROTHE's *The Webster Reader*, ERWIN POLLACK's *The Brandeis Reader*, MILES O. PRICE's *The Cardozo Reader* and MARGARET HALL's *The Hamilton Reader*.

Mrs. MOLLIE Z. MARGOLIN, Legal Analyst, Legislative Reference Service, Library of Congress, prepared a Congressional report entitled *Qualifications for voting*. Published by the Council of State Governments, it consists of summaries of state laws governing voter qualifications, registration and penalties for violations. Mrs. MARGOLIN also prepared for the U. S. Senate Subcommittee on Privileges and Elections a report entitled *Election law guidebook*, published in 1956 as Special Document No. 116. The guidebook contains a summary of Federal and state laws as of January 1, 1956, regulating nominations and elections of United States Senators.

Mrs. FANNIE J. KLEIN, Librarian and Research Coordinator of the Institute of Judicial Administration, Inc., has prepared the following studies which are available at the office of the Institute. (1) *Brevity in Judicial Opinions*, (2) *Selected Annotated Bibliography*, (3) *Lawyer Indemnity Plans*, (4) *Publication of Judicial Statistics*, (5) *Small Claims Courts in the United States*, (6) *Children and youth laws*.

Selected bibliography, (6) *Intermediate Appellate Courts*, (7) *Ministry of Justice*, *Selected Bibliography*, *Partially Annotated*, (8) *You Litigate*, (9) *Pre-Trial Rules*, and (10) *How much do you know about the American Courts system?*

CHAPTER NEWS

Officers of the CHICAGO ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES for 1956-1957 were elected at the annual business meeting on June 1. The new officers are as follows:

President: MR. NORMAN BURLER,
Librarian, University of Chicago
Law Library

Vice Pres.: MR. ROBERT Q. KELLY,
Librarian, DePaul University
Law Library

Sec.-Treas.: MR. WILLIAM D.
MURPHY, Librarian, Kirkland,
Fleming, Green, Martin & Ellis

Exec. Comm.: The Officers and Mrs.
FLORENCE R. McMASTER, Li-
brarian, University of Indiana
Law Library at Indianapolis and
MRS. VIRGINIA DUNLAP, Librar-
ian, Lord, Bissel & Brook.

The LAW LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF GREATER NEW YORK has proposed the following slate of officers for next year:

President: MRS. MEIRA G. PIMLSEUR,
Columbia Law Library

Vice Pres.: MR. ARTHUR CHARPEN-
TIER, Association of the Bar of
the City of New York

Treasurer: MISS HELENE PARKER,
Sullivan & Cromwell

Secretary: MISS RUTH HILLEBRAND,
Cleary & Gottlieb.

The LAW LIBRARIAN'S SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON, D. C. has elected the following officers for the 1956-57 term:

President: MISS BERTHA M. ROTHE
Vice Pres.: MISS ELIZABETH FINLEY
Secretary: MRS. VELMA D. REAVES
Treasurer: MARVIN P. HOGAN
Board Member: MISS WINIFRED M. ING

The SOUTHEASTERN CHAPTER will hold its next regular meeting, August 23-25, in Lexington Kentucky in conjunction with the meeting of the Southeastern Regional Conference of Law Teachers. MISS CORINNE BASS is currently serving as President of the Southeastern Chapter due to the resignation of MISS JANE OLIVER.

The SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES met in February and again in April. The HONORABLE FRANK G. SWAIN, Judge of the Superior Court of Los Angeles County, spoke at the February meeting and read from his recently published book entitled *Judicial Jingles* (New York, Pageant Press, 1955). Judge Swain was recently seen on television with Groucho Marx. At the April meeting, DUDLEY STEPHENSON of the Los Angeles County Law Library reviewed HELEN JACKSON's *A Manual for the Administration of the Federal Documents Collections in Libraries* (Chicago, A.L.A., 1955). Both meetings were held in the Los Angeles County Law Library.

At a meeting held June 1, the SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES elected the following officers:

President: ROBERT LEWIS, Librarian O'Melveny and Myers
Vice Pres.: STANLEY HARDY, Librarian of the Los Angeles County Civil Service Commission
Sec.-Treas.: JERRY DYE, University of California at Los Angeles Law Library.

For the first time West Coast Law Libraries have received three student law librarians for one month's field work from the University of Washington Library School. The participating libraries are Los Angeles County Law Library, University of California at Los Angeles School of Law Library and Stanford University School of Law Library. The students names are RICHARD RANK, JAMES J. McARDLE and DAN F. HENKE.

NEW MEMBERS

The following have joined the Association recently as individual members:

MRS. MARGARET E. ALLEN, Morgan, Lewis, Bockius, Philadelphia, Pa.

MELVIN M. BELLI, 1228 Montgomery, San Francisco, California.

MRS. FLORENCE U. BURROUGHS, Polk County Law Library, Bartow, Florida.

RICHARD C. DAHL, 8522 Garland Ave., Takoma Park 12, Md.

MRS. MARY F. DONNELLY, 259 Union St., Jersey City 4, N. J.

MRS. FAYE C. GUTHRIE, Charlotte Law Library, Law Building, Charlotte, N. C.

MISS RUTH M. HILLEBRAND, Cleary, Gottlieb, Friendly & Hamilton, N. Y., N. Y.

JOSEPH F. HEFFERNAN, Philadelphia Bar Association Law Library, Philadelphia, Pa.

MISS RUTH E. JENNINGS, Duval County Law Library, Jacksonville, Fla.

MISS FRANCES M. KENNEDY, Oklahoma City University Library, Oklahoma City, Okla.

ROLAND D. MARBLE, Wells, Thomas & Wells, Jackson, Mississippi.

LEE MATHERS, Northampton County Law Library, Easton, Pa.

MISS CATHERINE M. MAYBURY, Institute of Government Library, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

IRVING M. MEHLER, Westminster Law School, Denver 2, California.

MISS MURIEL L. MERRELL, U. S. Attorney's Library, Southern Dist., California.

MRS. LEAH F. NEAL, Blackwell, Walker & Gray, Miami, Florida.

CHARLES NOLAN, Mudge, Stern, Baldwin & Todd, 40 Wall St., New York, N. Y.

MISS MARGUERITE PACK, Internal Revenue Library, Washington, D. C.

MISS LOIS REILEY, Dinsmore, Shohl, Sawyer & Dinsmore, Cincinnati, Ohio.

MRS. ALTA B. RIECK, Willamette University Law Library, Salem, Oregon.

JEAN ROY, Faculté de droit, Université de Montréal, Montréal, Canada.

MISS BARBARA E. SCHUR, Price Waterhouse & Co., Flushing, N. Y.

GERALD M. STEVENSON, JR., Dickinson School of Law, Carlisle, Pa.

ERNEST WOODWARD II, Woodward, Hobson & Fulton, Louisville, Ky.

The following additions and changes have been made in institutional designations:

M. LOUISE CLARK, N. J. State Library.

MRS. MARGARET CONNOLLY has replaced Mary Lou Griffin, and Miss JACQUELINE BARTELLS has replaced Pauline Carleton at the Ohio State University Law Library.

MRS. ALICE W. DOUGLAS has replaced Eleanor N. Little at the Harvard Law School Library.

Mrs. ETHEL C. ELLISON has replaced Mrs. Shirley J. Mann at Howard University Law Library, Washington, D. C.

MISS DOROTHY GRIMM has replaced Miss Margaret Allen at the University of Pennsylvania Biddle Law Library.

MISS GLADYS B. HENDERSON has replaced Ray Jordon at the Law Library, Stetson College of Law, St. Petersburg, Florida.

MRS. RUTH HERTWIG, Milwaukee County Law Library.

MRS. JOSEPHINE HEREFORD has replaced Ruth Corry at Emory Uni-

versity, Lamar School of Law, Emory University, Ga.

MRS. PHYLLIS M. KEENEY, Harvard Law School Library.

THOMAS F. LYONS has replaced Francis E. Mennan at the Alameda County Law Library, Oakland, California.

MRS. IDA OLSON has replaced Barbara Offermanns at Northwestern University Law Library.

WILLIAM J. POWERS, JR. has replaced William G. Powers at the Chicago Bar Association Library.

MRS. HELEN PLUSKAT has replaced Mrs. Joyce Baker at the Louisiana State University Law Library.

MRS. HERTA PRAEGR has replaced William W. Price at the New Jersey State Library.

HERBERT C. RICE has replaced P. Ann Hawley at the University of Toledo College of Law.

WILLIAM B. SCOTT has replaced Edward Wiseblood, and ARTHUR J. VENIX has replaced Richard C. Dahl at the University of Nebraska Law Library.

ADOLFS SPRUDZS has replaced Mrs. Herta Prager at Northwestern University Law Library.

MRS. J. C. VRADENBURGH, Assistant Librarian at Northern State Teachers College, Aberdeen, S. D. has joined as an Associate member. She is the former Mrs. J. C. McQUAIDE of the Yakima County Law Library.

MISS MARJORIE WHEATON has replaced Mrs. Edna L. Block at the N. Y. Supreme Court Appellate Division Library, Rochester 14, N. Y.

JOHN D. WHITE, Alameda County Law Library, Oakland, California.

EUGENE M. WYPYSKI and SAL MARTURANO, Library, Law Department, City of New York.

MISS JEAN HAMMOND, Villanova University Law Library.

Institutional membership has been entered for the following libraries:

VALPARISO UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW, Valparaiso, Indiana, with Jack A. Hiller designated as member.

SUPREME COURT OF PUERTO RICO, with Carman Pura Jimenez designated as member.

BOOK REVIEWS

List of Subject Headings for Small to Medium Sized Law Libraries (Mainly Anglo-American), compiled by Helen McLaury. Chicago: Northwestern University School of Law, 1956. Pp. xii, 97. \$3.25.

There is a good reason why subject headings in a library card catalog are of particular importance. American law libraries are far behind in the classification of law books so that, with a few laudable exceptions, the average user does not find books together on the shelves in the manner in which they belong together but has to consult the subject catalog for this purpose.

Law librarians have attempted from time to time to improve subject headings in the field of law. While most law librarians still use the legal subject headings found in the *Subject Headings Used In the Dictionary Catalogs of the Library of Congress* (5th ed., 1948), some law librarians who have become impatient with the slow development of these subject headings have taken recourse to the Columbia University Law School Library list which was published in 1939 and again in revised form in 1949. Some law libraries, notably the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, have developed their own subject heading lists, but most law librarians have been looking forward to a detailed list of subject headings, with cross references and using a terminology which may assure satisfaction on the part of library patrons.

The list of subject headings under review was compiled by Miss Helen McLaury who was Head Cataloger at Northwestern University Law School Library from 1948 to 1953.

The fact that the list was compiled at Northwestern University Law School Library might in itself warrant the assumption that the list must be a good one; for, under the guidance of William R. Roalfe, its Librarian, this Law Library has become one of the most progressive in the country. On the other hand we have to judge a work on its own merits. I believe that Miss McLaury's list will find a happy response on the part of law librarians who work in small and medium-sized law libraries, but I would like to warn these prospective users about certain disappointing features.

I am inclined to believe that a book of this importance should not have been published in a paper cover but in a more durable binding. Also, such a list will be annotated so frequently that I would have liked to see wider margins and perhaps even interleaving.

The purpose and the scope of the list are explained in the preface and examples are given concerning the technical methods for its use.

I am inclined to think that a list of this nature should be as perfect as possible in the use of technical terms. However, when technical terms are used they will frequently need definition and in many cases the author should differentiate them from sim-

iliar terms employed in the list. To give an example, terms such as *compensation*, *indemnity* and *damages* lose their usefulness in a list of subject headings unless they are differentiated from each other.

It speaks well for the list that the terminology used for the subject headings is in accordance with current usage. Also, the author is to be complimented for eliminating the term *law* as I can conceive of nothing worse in a catalog than seeing whole drawers full of subject cards starting with the word *law*. I wish however the author would have followed through with this idea and avoided inverted headings such as *law*, *Germanic*.

Obviously subject headings are changing constantly. Nevertheless I believe that Miss McLaury's list needs supplementation even at this time. For instance, I could not locate subject headings such as *mortality tables*, *legislative councils and reference bureaus*, *code commissions*, *ordinances*, *title insurance*, *wire tapping* and *estate planning*. Unfortunately the author has included some nonlegal subject headings, without apparent consistency of inclusion or exclusion. Another criticism is the lack of uniformity in the treatment of geographical subdivisions, e.g. *constitutional history* (meaning *constitutional history—U. S.*) is used as a separate heading although it appears also as a subject subdivision under U. S. This of course is one of the major complaints which applies also to other subject heading lists.

The use of *see* and *see also* references with necessary additions of *refer from* references makes this list

an innovation in separate law lists. Some readers will be surprised to find as many as 59 *see also* references under such subjects as *Property*. The reason for this is the resemblance to the Library of Congress Subject Headings list in conception and detail. Although disadvantageous at times it serves well those libraries using Library of Congress printed cards.

In conclusion, Miss McLaury's list is an improvement among law subject heading lists. It will be of interest to librarians who are starting out on new cataloging projects as well as to those law librarians who are dissatisfied with present subject headings methods and would like to make individual improvements or clarify their minds about them. They will find the list very useful although they perhaps may disagree as to details.

CARLETON W. KENYON

Los Angeles County Law Library

Union List of Air Law Literature in Libraries in Oxford, Cambridge and London. London, University of London Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, 1956. 54 pp. (Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, Publication No. 4).

It is the purpose of this *Union List* to advise practicing and academic lawyers in England of available material on air law to be found in libraries in Oxford, Cambridge and London. The arrangement is classified and is divided into Books and Pamphlets, International Conferences and Treaties, International Organizations, Laws and Regulations and Periodicals and Reports. A subject index adds to the usefulness of the bibliography. Biblio-

graphical entries consist of short titles but are sufficiently comprehensive to be of guidance to the researcher. By air law, the editors mean strictly aviation or aeronautics law. No attempt was made to include radio law or air pollution.

Considering the many possibilities for research in air law, the librarians of England are to be commended for collecting so effectively a grouping of literature in the field. It is obvious that the lawyer so inclined has the opportunity to investigate a sufficiently comprehensive body of literature to accomplish his purpose. The editors of the *Union List* have done much to help the English bar by publishing it.

It is the thought of the reviewer, however, that the *Union List* would have been of even more significance if it had been annotated. For example, under Books and Pamphlets, Dykstra, *The Business Law of Aviation* is listed. A modest comment to the effect that the book covers the non-regulatory phases of aviation law involving subjects such as common law liability of common carriers, bailments, crimes, trespass and contracts, etc. would certainly help at least the neophyte in the field. Or that *Fixel's Law of Aviation* attempts to present the full treatment on American law of aviation as *Shawcross* and *Beaumont* have done for British law and *Lemoine* for French law.

There are some obvious weaknesses in the collections represented. The following items, for example, are not available for the researcher interested in the law of airports: *Hanks' International Airports* (1929), *Hubbard's Airports* (1930), *Rhyne's Airport*

Leases and Concessions Agreements (1948), *The U. S. Civil Aeronautics Administration's Legislative History of the Federal Airport Act* (1948) and *Wenneman's Municipal Airports* (1931). Under Periodicals and Reports, I failed to find *Rivista di Diritto Aeronautico* which is the Italian counterpart of France's *Revue Generale de l'air* and Germany's *Zeitschrift fur Luftrecht*. Incidentally, English holdings of the *Zeitschrift* begin only with 1952. Also lacking is the *United Nations Transport and Communications Review* which features a good number of articles on air law. I was pleased to note, however, that a complete file of *United States and Canadian Aviation Reports* is carried by three of the contributing libraries.

The section on International Conferences and Treaties reflects a rather good collection of treaties on air law. I would recommend the addition of a small pamphlet that I have found of value. Published by the *United Nations Division of Transport and Communications* in 1948 and entitled *List of Multilateral Conventions, Agreements, etc., Relating to Transport and Communication Questions*, it lists conventions and agreements on air navigation and indicates in respect to each instrument, its title, the place and date of conclusion, the date of its entry into force, the contracting states and where the text of the instrument is to be found.

I would suggest too that a small report be procured that has made a definite impact on America's aviation program. Published in 1948, under the chairmanship of Thomas K. Finletter of the President's Air Policy

Commission under the title *Survival in the Air Age*, it is of importance in understanding United States national aviation policy.

It is pleasing to state that the editors of the *Union List* have accomplished their mission well. There is no doubt but that it will serve a most worthwhile purpose in the years to come.

JULIUS J. MARKE

New York University

Corporate Reorganizations: Their Federal Tax Status, by Robert S. Holzman. Second Edition, New York: The Ronald Press Company, 1955. Pp. xviii, \$15.00.

In the earlier edition of his work, published in 1948, Dr. Holzman was chiefly concerned with the income taxation of corporate reorganizations. When Congress subsumed reorganizations under the broader heading of "Corporate Distributions and Adjustments" (Subchapter C of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954), the author sought to broaden the scope of his book accordingly. His analysis of Parts III and IV of the Subchapter, concerning the income taxation of corporate reorganizations, is therefore more penetrating and stimulating than his discussion of the other aspects of the law. Treatment of distributions and liquidations (Parts I and II) consists largely of a paraphrase of the new Code and the proposed regulations.

In a few instances, no attempt is made to explain some of the unanswered questions in the Code. Thus, where an individual shareholder receives a property dividend from a corporation whose earnings and profits

cover the property's basis but not its fair market value, the Commissioner took the position in the proposed regulations that the results under the 1954 Code would be the same as that reached in *Hirshon Trust*¹ and *Godley*,² viz., that the entire fair market value would be taxed as a dividend to the recipient shareholder. This was in direct conflict with the Committee reports, which limited the amount taxable as a dividend to the extent of the corporation's earnings and profits. Despite the availability of these materials as of the time of publication, no mention is made of the problem other than to quote the Commissioner's position (p. 5-29), which was changed in the final regulations³ to conform with the legislative history.

But instances of this kind are few and far between, and the book remains a clear summary of Subchapter C. Should a Democratic Congress amend the law in accordance with the version that passed the House Ways and Means Committee in 1954, it is to be hoped that Dr. Holzman will be able to publish an equally lucid third edition.

HAROLD G. WREN

University of Oklahoma

A History of the School of Law, Columbia University, by the Staff of the Foundation For Research in Legal History under the Direction of Julius Goebel, Jr. New York: Columbia University Press, 1955. Pp. x, 524. \$6.00.

1. *Commissioner v. Hirshon Trust*, 213 F. 2d 523 (2d Cir. 1954), cert. denied, 348 U. S. 861 (1954).

2. *Commissioner v. Godley's Estate*, 213 F. 2d 529 (3rd Cir. 1954), cert. denied, 348 U. S. 862 (1954).

3. T. D. 6152, § 1.316-1 (a) (2), (3).

If it became your job to write a history of an established law school, with many years to its credit, how would you go about it? No doubt you would want to discover when it was founded and by whom; where it was housed in its early days and what other homes it had had; how it had progressed in its physical assets, especially in its law library; and how its student body had increased in size, from period to period. Without question you would list, too, the administrative heads of the school, and those of its faculty and alumni who, because of their fame in other fields, had reflected glory upon the school.

The Staff of the Foundation for Research in Legal History, who, under the direction of Julius Goebel, Jr., have brought us *A History of the School of Law, Columbia University*, set about their task on a different premise. To be sure, they recognized that the facts suggested above had their place in the picture to be painted. That which they deemed most significant, however, in the life of Columbia's School of Law, were the teachers of the school, and the history that they bring us is the story of the teachers and of the deans who, themselves teachers, directed the course of teaching.

The book is divided into five parts: "The Beginnings of the Columbia Law School"; "Theodore W. Dwight, Master Teacher of the Law"; "The Establishment of the Case Method"; "The Creation of the Modern Law School," and "The Modern Law School." While these main divisions are, of necessity, a bit artificial, the division into chapters carries out the

scheme of the book. These chapter headings are typical: "The Age of Dwight and Lieber"; "The Deanship of Keener"; "The New Dean: Harlan Fiske Stone." The dominating content of each chapter is a survey of the personalities that made up the teaching force, during the period covered. As a new face appears, in the ever moving procession, the story stops to permit a biographical sketch to be given. These biographical sketches, incidentally, make of the book a valuable "Who's Who." Of course, not all will agree with all that has been said, in the book, by way of appraisal of the various teachers and in giving an evaluation of their good, and not so good, points, but to demand nothing but that with which all would agree would be to limit comment to meaningless generalities.

The 9300 living alumni of the Columbia Law School, scattered throughout the forty-eight states, and the District of Columbia, will, of course, find this work of particular interest. Enter it at the point where you entered the school; you will have no difficulty in finding the spot. You will meet again your various teachers, and will learn things about them that you had forgotten, if you ever knew. Then walk on down the years with those members of your class who appear and reappear on the Columbia scene. Before you are finished you will go back to the beginning and become acquainted with the men who, before your time, made the school that you entered. Having read the book you will recommend it to those of your friends in the profession who will find pleasure in meeting and getting ac-

quainted with a group of dedicated teachers. For the character and labor of such teachers made the history of Columbia's School of Law.

EDWARD T. BISHOP

President, Board of Law Library
Trustees of Los Angeles County

Criminology, by Robert G. Caldwell. New York: The Ronald Press, 1956. Pp. 749. \$6.50.

Criminal law and criminology are companion subjects. An attorney, or a judge, cannot be completely competent in the field of criminal law without at least a basic knowledge of sociology, criminology and penology. Law schools do not, and should not, teach criminology as such, for excellent courses are available to them in their pre-law training. However, it is quite desirable to have basic criminology materials on the law library shelves as collateral reading for students enrolled in criminal law.

Mr. Caldwell's book appears excellent for this purpose. The reviewer is not sufficiently qualified in criminology to comment upon the accuracy of Mr. Caldwell's materials, but the scope of them and their readable style of presentation should be valuable even to the most uninitiated in the field.

The reviewer's initial reaction, in first picking up the book, was that the author could not possibly discuss the topics listed in the table of contents exhaustively and accurately. The book is divided into four parts: The Problem; Causation; Crime and Justice; and Correction. However, it soon became apparent that Mr. Caldwell has not offered his book as an exhaustive treatise on all subjects included, but

only as a basic text book for college students, and other non-profession readers interested in the problem of crime and its prevention. For this purpose, Mr. Caldwell has done an excellent job.

WILLIAM R. BANDY

University of Oklahoma

Library and Reference Facilities in the Area of the District of Columbia, compiled by Legare H. B. Obeart in cooperation with the D. C. Library Association and the D. C. Chapter of the Special Libraries Association: Library of Congress Card Division, 1955. Pp. ix, 183. \$1.35.

The 5th edition of this handy directory is available to the general public for the first time. Since many of the collections in Washington are law, or related to law, law librarians outside of Washington might find this directory useful.

Two hundred and forty-nine reference collections are listed, and most of them are available on interlibrary loan. The directory describes each collection and lists the rules for its use, the name of the librarian, and the address and telephone number of the library. There is an index to subjects, to the names of librarians, and to the popular names of the institutions.

ELIZABETH FINLEY

Covington & Burling
Washington, D. C.

Business Law, by Louis O. Bergh and Thomas Conyngton. New York: Ronald Press. Fifth edition, revised by Louis O. Bergh, 1956. Pp. x, 1005. \$7.00.

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cases interspersed among the textual material. The format of the fourth edition, 1949, has been retained but a new subject division, "Wills, Estates, and Trusts," has been added. The introductory chapter, which covers the background of the law, legal remedies and court proceedings, and the organization of the judicial system, is written in a pleasing, lucid style and demonstrates a scholarly perspective, but unfortunately, in this reviewer's opinion, is too limited in scope because of the vast amount of material to be covered in the balance of the volume.

In selecting and classifying his subject materials, Mr. Bergh has, in some areas, adopted a fresh approach. As an example, the nature of the employment relation, including the employment contract and tort responsibility, is dealt with separately from agency in a major subject division, "Employment." This also includes chapters on workmen's compensation and labor law. The subject of sales is expanded into the law of marketing and includes discussions of unfair competition and contracts with distributors, factors, agents, and salesmen. Conditional sales are considered instruments for creating credit and are covered in the section dealing with finance. Some of the more technical aspects of negotiable instruments have been mercifully omitted. The rules of evidence and damages are treated in a separate chapter on the enforcement of contracts. Torts is not included as separate subject but the nature and basis of tort liability is discussed in the chapters on agency, employment, sales, and federal regulation of business.

Some forty nine well selected legal forms have been included to explain and illustrate basic legal principles. A glossary preceding the index is new. Abstracts of important judicial decisions have been placed at appropriate points within the textual material to serve as concrete support for the principles expounded. Many of these cases contain a dynamic element of human interest which should prove a definite aid in holding the student's interest. The chapter on the Statute of Frauds and the drawing of contracts contains problems to be used as exercises. Some seven to nine problems in the form of factual digests of actual cases have been placed at the end of each chapter, with the exception of the final one. A substantial percentage of the cases used for these problems have been decided since the publication of the fourth edition in 1949. Additional hypothetical situations have been added by Mr. Bergh to some of the problems.

In those subject areas where substantial variation in state statutory law exists, Mr. Bergh has included tables showing the law of each state. In those subject areas where the courts have accepted new or expanded legal theories, Mr. Bergh traces the development of the law and discusses the present status. Lists of the state adoptions of some of the uniform acts are given, but the most recent adoptions in 1954 and 1955 are not included. At page 297, the Uniform Limited Partnership Act is erroneously designated as the Uniform Partnership Act. Mr. Bergh has not set out any statutory material for study, but most teachers perhaps prefer to make their own selections from local statutes. There are no bibliographical references for fur-

ther reading, but perhaps Mr. Bergh plans a new edition of his 1952 manual, *Business Law Decisions of 1950 and 1951*, which included such material.

Assuming without conceding that a text on business law has a place in a law library, this fifth edition of Bergh and Conyngton could undoubtedly be put to good use by the patron seeking a quick review of the basic legal principles involved in a specific problem, and the many tables of state statutory law should do service for the busy reference librarian.

DUDLEY STEPHENSON

Los Angeles County Law Library

Serial Publications, Their Place and Treatment in Libraries, by Andrew D. Osborn. Chicago: American Library Association, 1955. Pp. xiii, 309. \$6.00.

Serial publications and serial collections are the bane and pride of the librarian of a collection with pretences of any sort to research facilities. The technical difficulties inherent in such collections have been discussed and bemoaned frequently and at length. Mr. Osborn has courageously and successfully undertaken the task of presenting and discussing the problem as a whole.

For law librarians, unintentionally perhaps, he has done much more. In effect, his book is a Law Library Manual. A law library is made up almost entirely of serial publications. Even the treatises, the non-serial publications, pose what Mr. Osborn calls "pseudo-serial" problems.

The principles of serial selection set forth for general libraries apply equally well, with some adaptation, to

law libraries. Even more important, they indicate the tools with which the law libraries should be familiar. The lack of such familiarity with valuable tools, merely because they are not labelled "law" is a never ending source of surprise to the reviewer.

The chapter on the Acquisition Process is quite broad in its scope. It includes acquisition by purchase, by gift and exchange and treats not only the problem of the first acquisition of a title but that of renewals as well. The author's mention of "gap records" might have been extended somewhat, particularly the problem of the acquisition of single number gaps. Of interest, too, should be the discussion of bids and of the value of dealers and agents.

The chapters on serial checking, the visible index and its rivals and on cataloging procedures might well be considered as a unit. In this section, many questions commonly raised among law librarians are discussed at length.

The author discusses the desirability of entry of a title in the check-in file as it appears on the publication rather than as it would ordinarily in the catalog. For example, *Bulletin of the Copyright Society* rather than *Copyright Society Bulletin*. It would seem to the reviewer that any practice in the handling of serials which in effect compounds the difficulties involved, is undesirable. While it may be true, that in very large collections there is a marked difference in the training and experience of the catalogers as against the checkers, this is hardly so in the more modest collections. This is even more apparent when the problem is limited to law

libraries. The number of law libraries which employ several persons other than catalogers to check in serials can probably be counted on the fingers. Then, too, it should be remembered that the difficulties with entries are usually felt most keenly with foreign titles. The number of these in most law libraries is quite limited.

Of greater importance is the matter of the type of check-in record and the question of the division of information between the catalog and the serial record. In reading this portion of the book, the law librarian whose collection is smaller than that of the Library of Congress, Harvard and similar institutions, might well consider the labor-saving involved in an all embracing serial file or catalog. In such a record, he could include all information pertaining to serial and pseudo-serial titles. The public catalog cards for each title would merely contain the bibliographical information together with a note to the effect that "For complete record see serial catalog." No statement of holdings would be given in the public catalog. A complete serial record could be used by reference, acquisitions and cataloging assistants without too much difficulty in the case of most law libraries.

The problem of gaps is discussed both from the point of view of acquisition as well as checking in. It would seem from the context that the gaps in question are those that were never owned by the library. It is suggested that the problem of losses and replacements is equally important. Both types of gaps can be taken care of by the use of 3" x 5" slips or cards in duplicate. One copy could be kept

with the serial record. This is particularly useful in the case of materials which had been entered but lost. The duplicate copy could be used for the preparation of lists at intervals in order either to secure quotations or to place orders.

Although this review may have stressed the acquisition and cataloging problems unduly, this should not be taken to mean that law librarians will not find the other chapters of interest and value. The discussions of housing and servicing, reference and circulation, binding, micro-reproductions, rarities and similar topics may all be read with profit.

Mr. Osborn's work is highly recommended to law librarians.

FRED B. ROTHMAN

South Hackensack, N. J.

A Constitutional and Legal History of England, by Goldwin Smith. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1955. Pp. xv, 565. \$5.50.

This work, avowedly designed as a textbook for use in college classes, makes no pretense at originality, whether of research or of interpretation. The author rightly eschews dogmatism concerning mooted questions. He is slow to generalize. He catalogs painstakingly the conflicting or varying opinions which different researchers have developed as a result of their investigations. On many points he emphasizes strongly the impossibility of attaining certainty, at least with the material presently available to us. One is inclined to fear that he may have overdone this. Surely, the student should be warned against too ready acceptance of plausible theories resting upon inadequate foundations.

But, if he is led to look upon legal history as a cloaca of uncertainty, is he not likely to turn away from it in disgust?

For the general reader, the book probably will have little charm. The style is unpleasantly xyloid. The openness of the address to the student mind borders on the grotesque. Thus, at one place, the author says that a "student in a college of liberal arts" need not bother to remember the point there made, but that he will need to do so, "if he enters a college of law." Fragmentation is another annoying quality of the book. Instead of pursuing a particular topic to its end in a logical, or even a chronological, order, he moves back and forth from one subject to another, with cross references forward and backward, most distractingly. At times, this seems to betray him into inconsistency. Thus we read on page 221 that while the "fourteenth century was a vigorous age", in contrast the "fifteenth century was in many respects barren and sterile, a distracted hundred years of foreign and domestic warfare, a tale of faction, conspiracy and violence." Yet, on page 222 we find it written, "the fifteenth century was an age of throbbing action and clashing ideas. New skills appeared. New ranges of challenging thought gleamed beyond the foothills. New ideas rose and soared." Not always are the inconsistencies such close neighbors, but they are not infrequent.

Perhaps most vexing of all, in a work which seeks to introduce college students to legal history, is the lack of a clear explanation of the significance of institutional develop-

ments, particularly in the recent centuries. There is no real relationship of law to the life out of which it has grown and the needs of which it fosters or frustrates. To take one example, not until two pages near the end, do we find reference at all to the burgeoning of administrative agencies. As might be expected, there is no adequate treatment of the causes of their rise, of the social needs which they serve, of the abuses to which they are subject, of the safeguards against abuse and the need for vigilance that the safeguards themselves are not abused. Perhaps the teacher is expected to fill in all this. If so, the need occurs so often that I fear he might as well write his own text.

MAURICE H. MERRILL

University of Oklahoma

The Birth of the Bill of Rights, 1776-1791, by Robert Allen Rutland. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1955. Pp. vii, 243. \$5.00.

In view of the extent to which various provisions of the first eight amendments¹ to the Constitution of the United States, popularly called the

1. I have confined the term Bill of Rights to the first eight amendments, although it commonly is extended to include the two others which were ratified at the same time. This limitation is justified because the Ninth and Tenth Amendments, while they voice important tenets of our American political credo, are not the foundation for substantial judicial protection of individual rights, nor do they constitute admonishments to the Congress in favor of individual. The Ninth Amendment was intended, as James Madison explained to the House of Representatives in the First Congress, to guard against the contingency that the constitutional enunciation of particular rights might be regarded as setting all others at the mercy of Congress. The Tenth Amendment but enunciates the truism that the national government is one of delegated, no residual, power.

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"Bill of Rights", have been and continue to be invoked judicially for the protection of individuals against the acts of government, and in view of the thoroughness with which the principles therein enounced have become incorporated into our roster of the fundamental tenets of a free society, it is rather startling to reflect that their original incorporation in the Constitution was, in a very real sense, fortuitous. Yet such is the case. We all know, of course, that they were not included in the draft which came from the Convention of 1787. We know, too, that, as the struggle for ratification became critical in certain key states, the proponents of the Constitution found it wise to allay fear concerning the possibility of tyrannic actions of the federal government by agreeing that there should be amendments establishing restrictions in favor of liberty, and that the framing of the Bill of Rights marked the fulfillment of this agreement. It is less generally recalled, however, that the objection to the absence of a bill of rights was pressed, in the debates over ratification, in and out of the state ratifying conventions, by those whose primary objective was to defeat entirely the proposal for a national government to supplant the old Confederation. Such men as Patrick Henry, Richard Henry Lee, Luther Martin, Robert Yates, John Lansing, George Clinton, Robert Whitehill, Samuel Adams, and many others wanted no part of a strong central government.² Had the original draft contained a bill of rights, their opposition would have

been no whit allayed. The pother which they raised over this issue had for its objective defeat, not improvement, of the Constitution. Even that sturdy battler for liberty, George Mason, is not beyond the suspicion of dissatisfaction with the Constitution in other respects besides its failure to contain a bill of rights.³

Had these, and others like them, succeeded in defeating the movement for an effective national government, the North American Continent today would bear a far different political aspect. Just what that aspect would be, it is difficult to imagine, but it seems quite unlikely that the Thirteen States would have been able to expand their domain to the western ocean, or, perhaps, even to maintain their own independence. But, however erroneous may have been their major aims, we owe to the opponents of the Constitution much thanks for furnishing the impetus that brought the Bill of Rights into our fundamental document. The proponents of the Constitution seem to have been singularly purblind to the need for safeguarding civil rights against governmental attack. Some of them doubtless shared Madison's skepticism concerning the effectiveness of such constitutional guarantees.⁴ The majority, I suspect, simply felt that the government they were setting up would not work unjustly.⁵ Some may not have been averse

3. See p. 124 of the volume under review, particularly footnote 45, and cf. PADOVER (Ed.), *THE COMPLETE JEFFERSON*, 1226.

4. Note his statement that "experience proves the inefficiency of a bill of rights on those occasions when its control is most needed." Madison & Jefferson, Oct. 17, 1788, quoted in PADOVER (Ed.), *THE COMPLETE MADISON*, 253, 254.

5. This, in effect, was the position taken by Hamilton in *THE FEDERALIST PAPERS*, No. 84.

2. See, for example, the accounts in 1 BEVERIDGE, *LIFE OF JOHN MARSHALL*, Chapters IX-XII.

to the idea of a government that could act sharply. The Federalists *did* pass the Alien and Sedition Acts. Whatever the dominant motive, had the friends of the Constitution not encountered formidable opposition, they would have placed no bill of rights therein. Thus the opponents of ratification must be credited with securing the enactment of these safeguarding provisions.

We should miss these provisions greatly, if they were not in the Constitution. Admit, if you insist upon it, that sometimes the judicial enforcement of civil rights seems lax and that masterful men in various official positions have on occasion seemed to drive coaches and fours through the bill of our liberties. The fact remains that the courts have made these provisions the foundation for significant restraints upon arbitrary power, and that this development continues to our own day.⁶ Moreover, their presence in the Constitution affords a basis for arousing the popular conscience against arbitrary abuses.

Suppose the opponents of ratification had not stirred up middle-of-the-road sentiment to a point that demanded the incorporation of a bill of rights! There is sound basis for argument that excesses, such as the Alien and Sedition Laws, might have called forth popular demand for restrictive amendments, which might have embodied most, if not all, of the familiar provisions of our first eight amendments. Certainly, Mr. Rutland well shows, in the earlier chapters of the book under review, how, through cen-

turies in the homeland and through experience in the colonies, the gist of these amendments came to be regarded as elements of the rights of freemen. It seems unlikely that infringements by the newly formed federal government would have gone unprotested, without remedial action. But, as all proposals motivated by specific grievance tend to be particular rather than general in extent, it is probable that any amendments promoted in reaction to disapproved federal action would have lacked the broad generality of our present bill of rights, and would have afforded a much narrower base for the development of a system of constitutional liberty. Truly, the recalitrants of 1787-1788 builded wiser than they knew in laying the foundation for the bill of rights.

All the history back of the formulation and enactment of these provisions is brought together by Mr. Rutland in this slight volume, together with a brief summary of the role of the Bill of Rights in our constitutional history. Most, if not all, of its contents may be found elsewhere. I did not come away from the book with a sense of having learned anything new. The author relies largely on secondary authority. But it is of great advantage to have the old familiar facts retold as parts of a unified story. Thus one develops a proper perspective. For a workmanlike, though not a brilliant, achievement, Mr. Rutland deserves our thanks.

MAURICE H. MERRILL

University of Oklahoma

Handbook of Oil and Gas Law, by Robert E. Sullivan. New York:

6. See *Bernstein v. Herren*, 136 F. Supp. 493, 496-7 (S.D.N.Y. 1956), for an interesting example.

Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1955. Pp. xix, 556. \$11.35.

It must be a common occurrence, particularly in the newer oil and gas states, for a law librarian to be called upon to provide a volume which will, in a narrow compass, introduce lawyers to the law of oil and gas. A study of some of the casebooks in the field would, perhaps, come the closest, in a short time, to accomplishing this objective. Most lawyers, however, seem to associate casebooks with the trying times of their student days and, much as casebook editors would wish it, they can rarely be induced to go back to them to satisfy some of the research needs of their practice. The two volumes of collected writings on Oil and Gas Law from the *Texas Law Review* contain much of the outstanding scholarship that has appeared in the field, but much of this material has its primary value for the lawyer who is already fairly well versed in at least the rudiments of the oil and gas specialty. The existing six volumes of the Southwestern Legal Foundation Institutes on Oil and Gas Law and Taxation contain a wealth of very useful information evolved primarily from the experience of lawyers engaged in the day to day work of advising the industry. Most of this material, again, is for the specialist, one exception being Professor Masterson's creditable attempt in the 4th Institute to present "A Survey of Basic Oil and Gas Law" in the very restrictive space of 58 pages. Again the specialist has access to discussion of the field's most significant current developments in the casenotes of the *Texas Law Review* and a complete reprinting of all of

the oil and gas opinions from 1952, with commentary, in the Southwestern Legal Foundation's *Oil and Gas Reporter*.

This capsule summary of available oil and gas literature leads to the conclusion that, for the most part, the request of the newcomer to oil and gas law for general guidance in starting his research must be met with a textbook. The standard treatise, Summers, *The Law of Oil and Gas*, is too encyclopedic in its approach to be useful for this purpose. The older texts emphasize problems which are today of largely antiquarian interest, insofar as the term antiquarian has meaning in relation to the largely twentieth century development of oil and gas law.

The two works that can, with confidence, be recommended are Kulp, *Oil and Gas Rights* (1954), which is a reprint of the material used in the jointly produced treatise, *American Law of Property*; and the volume which is the subject of the present review, Sullivan's *Handbook of Oil and Gas Law*. Since both works are relatively brief treatments of a broad subject they have had to select their topics for emphasis. Sullivan has devoted 78 pages to Unit Operations which, as he defines it is "the combination, for operating purposes only, of the separately owned tracts of land overlying a common source of supply and a division of the total production among the separate owners on a fair and equitable basis." The material includes a good discussion of procedures and sample agreements under both voluntary plans and those enforced under statutory authority.

Taken in conjunction with the space devoted to government regulation of production, this material will give the neophyte willing to thoroughly mull it over an understanding of modern production problems and will give even the specialist access to information that is not as readily available elsewhere. The 39 pages devoted to governmental control and unitization in Kulp is, in comparison, merely a cursory introduction to the subject.

Both volumes contain good basic introductions to the lore surrounding the petroleum industry's basic document, the oil and gas lease. Sullivan perhaps comes closer to bringing home to the uninitiated the importance of certain of the more modern clauses: witness his inclusion of a fairly substantial discussion of the pooling clause in the absence of which "the lessee is without authority to pool the royalty interest of his lessor with that of the owners of other tracts," a matter of considerable importance in many modern operating situations.

Although the space allocated to conservation legislation in Sullivan has resulted in a first rate technical discussion of this subject matter, it has apparently made it necessary to deemphasize other matters which are of particular interest to a teacher or law librarian sending students or lawyers who are non-experts in the field to the volume for basic light. In some areas flat statements are made which, if expanded slightly with more analysis, would not convey quite the same meaning. This reviewer doubts, for example, if the statement commencing on page 44 to the effect that the "distinction between the theories of

ownership is not merely an academic one" would stand up in all its particulars if more cases were brought in and subjected to slightly more critical analysis. How much conclusions drawn from the adoption of "the absolute ownership or ownership in place theory and the non-ownership or exclusive right to drill theory" have had to do with the decisions on particular matters is perhaps a matter of opinion. However, starting off with the sound generalization that "In spite of the difference in theory as to ownership of oil and gas in place, all jurisdictions have reached substantially the same result," Dean Sullivan concludes with a footnote statement that "In a non-ownership state, *ad valorem* taxes may not be assessed upon the interest of an oil and gas lessee." If this means that in some jurisdictions the particular *ad valorem* tax statute has not been applied to the lessee's interest, it is not objectionable. If it means that the adoption of the so-called non-ownership theory leads to this result in all or most jurisdictions it is misleading. A slight expansion of the discussion of such elementary matters would have undoubtedly presented a clearer picture to the beginner.

A reviewer should be entitled to at least two criticisms before he can be considered unfriendly. A defect related to the matter of over condensation of some materials, discussed above, is the use in a few of Mr. Sullivan's sections of the sentence: case—sentence: case form of legal writing typical of some legal treatises of much lower general caliber than this one. Such a treatment can lead to a confusion in text that can be resolved only

by a reading and analysis of the cases cited. Sec. 30 on the requirement of consideration as a prerequisite to the validity of an oil and gas lease is one example of this literary blight.

Minor imperfections, however, do not destroy the impression of overall competence and scholarly integrity

which is the result of a reading of Sullivan's work. As a handbook for preliminary reference and a text for introductory reading it is a highly successful creation.

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Baldwin's Revised Statutes.....	Banks-Baldwin.....	1955, 1v.
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² Judicial Conference Rpts.....	Judicial Conference, New York.....	1 (1956)

* Advance parts available.

¹ The present series of NY Reports will end with: 309 NY; 286 App. Div.; and 208 Misc. To be continued by new series: 1 NY 2d, 1 AD 2d and 1 Misc 2d.

† Current mimeographed advance formal opinions and semi-monthly digests available.

² Judicial Conference continues Judicial Council.

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† Includes reports of New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island.

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COMMITTEE ON CATALOGING AND CLASSIFICATION

The Committee on Cataloging met in July 1955 to decide upon its program for the coming year. It was agreed that the members of the Committee undertake to compile a list of subject headings consisting of legal terms and other headings commonly assigned to law materials, these headings to be extracted from the 5th edition of the LC List of Subject Headings and the supplements to the 5th and 6th editions. The work of checking the main list and its supplements has begun.

At its meeting in December 1955, the Executive Board, in accordance with the action of the Association at the Chicago meeting, changed the name of the Committee to the Committee on Cataloging and Classification, at the same time giving to the Committee the urgent assignment of undertaking the development of a law classification. In pursuance of this assignment, the Committee is already studying and evaluating various existing schemes. Preliminary working papers are being prepared for the consideration of the Committee.

Inasmuch as the work of the Committee on both projects is in a preliminary stage, it

is recommended that its membership continue unchanged during the coming year.

Respectfully submitted,
Elizabeth V. Benyon
Pauline A. Carleton
Werner B. Ellinger
J. Myron Jacobstein
Carleton W. Kenyon
John Ki
Robert A. Lynch
Helen C. McLaury
Frances K. Holbrook, *Chairman*

COMMITTEE ON CHAPTERS

It seems that the most valuable contribution this committee could make would be to point up the organizational problems, discuss these and arrive as recommendations for a more effective committee and present these recommendations. This has been done and the Committee on Chapters wishes to recommend for your consideration the following:

I. THE COMMITTEE ON CHAPTERS IS TO BE COMPOSED OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER OF EACH CHAPTER.

This insures close contact with chapter activities. The Secretary-Treasurer has been designated as he has the reporting duties which should be part of the work of this Committee. (It has been suggested that the President of the Chapter be substituted for the Secretary-Treasurer.

THE SECRETARY TREASURER AUTOMATICALLY BECOMES A MEMBER OF THIS COMMITTEE ON TAKING OVER CHAPTER DUTIES.

This provides a continuously active committee whose terms as members are staggered.

IF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER IS INELIGIBLE FOR THE COMMITTEE APPOINTMENT, THE PRESIDENT OF THE CHAPTER SHALL BE A MEMBER.

In the event that the Secretary-Treasurer is not a member of the AALL and therefore ineligible, the President as the other officer in close contact should serve.

II. THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE (OR A REPRESENTATIVE OF EACH CHAPTER) SHOULD MEET AT EACH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE A.A.L.L. TO PLAN ACTIVITIES FOR NEXT YEAR AND CONDUCT SUCH OTHER BUSINESS AS MAY BE NECESSARY.

As the membership of the Committee has been determined in advance, this

will allow actual planning to be done, more discussion of projects, and work on this projects to be started immediately.

III. CHAIRMANSHIP OF THE COMMITTEE SHALL BE DETERMINED IN A MANNER DESIGNATED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE A.A.L.L.

IV. EACH MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE IS RESPONSIBLE FOR:

A. ATTENDING ANNUAL COMMITTEE MEETINGS AND REPORTING BACK TO THE CHAPTER, OR APPOINTING A SUBSTITUTE FOR THIS FUNCTION.

B. COOPERATING WITH OTHER MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE IN CARRYING OUT THIS PROGRAM.

C. REPORTING TO OTHER CHAPTERS AND THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON LOCAL ACTIVITIES. THIS REPORT SHOULD INCLUDE A LIST OF OFFICERS, DATES OF MEETINGS, REPORTS OF THE PROGRAM OF THE INDIVIDUAL CHAPTER.

If there is a newsletter being issued it could be sent to the chapters as the report. Since a similar report is filed with the Secretary of A.A.L.L. This will require only additional copies being made.

Respectfully submitted,
Dorothy V. Allport
Virginia Dunlap
John W. Heckel
Meira G. Pimsleur
Arlette Soderberg
George Strait
Mary W. Oliver, *Chairman*

The following Annual Reports of the Chapters are submitted as an Appendix to the Annual Report of the Committee on Chapters.

THE LAW LIBRARIANS' SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

Annual Chapter Report, 1955-56

The most festive of the Chapters' meetings during this year was the reception on September 20, 1955, at the Officers' Club of Fort Lesley J. MacNair, in honor of Lois Moore, past president and charter member, retiring Law Librarian of the Tax court of the United States. The Society was honored by the attendance of three of the national officers, Carroll Moreland, Margaret Coonan, and Elizabeth Finley, as well as by the presence

of the Hon. J. Edgar Murdock, Chief Judge, Tax court, and Mrs. Murdock, and many other associates of Miss Moore.

The Society's various committees have been active this year, as usual. We have had an attendance of approximately fifty members at each meeting, and gained twelve new members. The Law Library Science Committee is hoping to present again two courses in Law Librarianship at the Department of Agriculture Graduate School next year. The Committee on Legislative Histories is maintaining a complete file of all legislative histories compiled in the Washington area, and is cooperating with the national committee on the micro-carding project. The Committee on Library Position Classification has also been working closely with the national committee in connection with the proposed new standards of the Civil Service Commission for law library positions, and has taken joint action, reported elsewhere in these pages. The Membership Committee plans to publish a revised Membership List during the summer.

Bertha M. Rothe, *President*

CHICAGO ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES

Annual Report 1955-56

The members of the Chicago Association of Law Libraries met in three business sessions during the year. At the first meeting, held October 28, 1955, Mr. Charles Ralph Johnston of the Chicago Bar gave an instructive and entertaining description of the television program "They Stand Accused," a series of programs featuring jury trials which he had directed. On January 13, 1956 the members were privileged to hear Miss Helen Geer, Headquarters Librarian of the American Library Association, who described the functions of the American Library Association, with special emphasis on the services of the Headquarters Library. For the first time in its history the Association held a meeting outside the City of Chicago. At the kind invitation of Miss Marie Lawrence, Librarian of the University of Notre Dame Law School, the April 28th meeting was held on the Campus at Notre Dame. After an enjoyable luncheon meeting at the Morris Inn, the group spent the afternoon visiting the Law Library and other interesting buildings on the Campus.

The two outstanding events of the year

were the Annual Meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries which was held in Chicago, July 4-8, 1955, with the Chicago Chapter as host, and the Law Librarians' Institute, June 28-July 2, 1955, which was held at Northwestern University Law School in cooperation with the American Association of Law Libraries and the Chicago Association of Law Libraries.

The four major law libraries, those of the University of Chicago, the Chicago Bar Association, the Chicago Law Institute and Northwestern University, are continuing their cooperative program. Various agreements on fields of specialization have been drawn up. In the summer of 1955 the *Guide to the Legal Collections in Chicago*, compiled by Mr. Kurt Schwerin, was published for the Association by Northwestern University Law Library.

Respectfully submitted,
Dorothy Scarborough, *President*

COMMITTEE ON CIVIL SERVICE POSITIONS

This report of the Committee on Civil Service Positions is a second chapter in the development of adequate Civil Service library standards for federal law libraries and is a continuation of the work reported by Miss Dorothy Allport at the 1955 Annual Convention.

After the convention President Moreland asked Mr. Miles Price to be the representative from the Association to the Civil Service Commission and to present matters in support of our propositions at any hearing which the Commission might grant.

The Special Committee, described by Miss Allport, distributed in December its "Draft of Proposed Standards for Librarians and Library Aides" for comment. Miss Helen Newman and Mr. Harry Bitner met informally with the local members and discussed this draft of the Special Committee. All were disappointed to find that subject specialization was treated in the same manner as in the original draft made by the Civil Service Commission and that no consideration was given to our plea for specific provisions covering law library provisions in the Library Series. Your committee made a formal protest to the Special Committee and to the Civil Service Commission.

The Special Committee then began work on a second draft which would incorporate

the suggestions and criticisms it had received. Your committee formulated a pattern of progressive levels of requirements for law libraries in the reference and administrative options which could fit into the general language of this second draft and which still might describe law library positions (though in the absolute minimum). Such a pattern was submitted to one of the working groups of the Special Committee, which in turn has submitted it to the drafting group of the Special Committee.

Your committee felt that if it becomes necessary to ask for a hearing before the Civil Service Commission, it would be well to have additional representation to support Mr. Price. According, President Moreland has named Mr. Sidney B. Hill, Mr. Lawrence Keitt, and Miss Helen Newman to appear with Mr. Price and has also agreed to appear. Mr. Price, of course, is our spokesman and has been briefing himself on all angles of the situation.

Respectfully submitted,
Francis X. Dwyer
William Couch
Huberta Prince
Margaret Andrews
J. D. Stephenson
Lillian McLaurin, *Chairman*

COMMITTEE ON COMMITTEES

The charge to this committee was to appraise the nature, extent, procedures, and coverage of AALL committees. Its establishment was the result of an observation of the panel on "New Horizons" that "the whole committee structure of our Association might profitably be reconsidered." 47 *Law Library Journal* 364 (1954).

What this Committee has sought to do is (1) to make certain observations and suggestions applicable generally to the committee structure, (2) to examine each committee to see whether its assigned task is one which should be performed by the AALL or which might better be done elsewhere, and (3) to watch for overlapping of functions. It has also canvassed the areas covered by committees to determine whether there are serious gaps.

Recommendations made herein constitute a fairly modest approach and fall short of a basic committee structure revision. Thus, complete new alignments might be made by establishing several comprehensive committee headings and drawing under them a number

of the present committees as sub-groups. For example, a Committee on Career Management could include subcommittees on Library Work as a Career, Education, Placement, Scholarships, and Civil Service. A Committee on Public Relations would embrace subcommittees on Inter-library Cooperation (this would include Exchanges, Cooperation with State Libraries), and the several cooperation and joint groups.

Your Committee, although recognizing certain advantages in such a fundamental rearrangement has elected at this time to proceed somewhat more narrowly because it has felt that the existing structure is substantially adequate and workable. The steps recommended here will not create barriers to any such future realignment.

Committee growth is a kind of organic thing, representing in its parts the basic interests of the institution and growing as those interests are cultivated—sometimes by internal forces, sometimes by impacts from the outside, and seldom according to logical planning. Although committees are the result occasionally of some one person's energetic special interest, that situation does not appear present in the AALL structure. The current committees, on the whole, mirror the professional interests of the law library group and together appear well calculated to advance those interests. Some exceptions will be noted later.

I. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

Number of Committees: There is no doubt that the President, upon whom falls the task of appointing committees, has a formidable job in selecting members for a large number of committees having special assignments requiring, for their most effective work, committee talents adapted to the particular jobs to be done. Your committee does not believe, however, that there are "simply too many committees." It would not recommend that the numbers be reduced merely to ease the President's problem. The amount of the committee work being done is fairly indicative of the vitality of an organization; judged by this standard AALL is a lively body indeed. There are two steps, however, already partly in effect, which would reduce this burden on the President and at the same time improve the general organizational tone:

A. So far as may be practical the President-Elect should appoint his committees in advance of his induction into office as President.

This would allow committee members in attendance at the annual meeting to get together for the purpose of canvassing future activities and thus to a limited extent avoid the deficiencies inherent in a correspondence committee. It usually would give a new chairman an opportunity to discuss the work of the committee with the retiring chairman, officers and others. Even more important it would extend the working time for committees because they could start functioning immediately. This practice was instituted by President Moreland. It should be continued and, where possible, expanded.

It has been suggested that committees should be appointed at the beginning of the term of the President-Elect so as to allow a full year for planning, plus a whole year for productive work. This would be an ideal solution but it seems to rely a little too much on the probability that there would be much advance planning; nor does it take account of the likelihood of changes in availability. A good many members already will be in committee work of one kind or another and the addition of new tasks, even though only planning, might be unreasonable. This would be true especially of committee chairmen. For this reason the Committee recommends the continuance of the present trend rather than the pressing back of appointments to the earlier date.

B. A number of committees might be put on a staggered term basis. This would assure both continuity and new blood. To be sure, this is in effect indirectly now in a number of cases owing to the practice of taking chairmen from committee membership and through the reappointment of members from year to year, but the practice might well be formalized. It would not work nor be appropriate for all committees; special committees generally would not fit that pattern. On the other hand, the Committee on Law Library Journal would fit the prescription very well. As a beginning, the Committee recommends that membership on the Committee on Law Library Journal be fixed at three years (without prejudice to reappointment) with staggered terms and that the Executive Board be authorized to implement this recommendation.

"Cooperating" committees: One of the recurrent comments of committee chairmen quizzed about committee practice touched upon the vagueness of the term "cooperation" and the lack of direction it imparts to committee responsibility. Cooperate means to act jointly with another or others. Presum-

ably some program ordinarily would be the focus of the joint activity but usually the committee-on-cooperation-with-whatever-it-maybe does its cooperating intramurally by thinking of a worthwhile project reasonably within its supposed sphere and, commendably, working on it. Some good results come forth but this is fortuitous. On the other hand, each new chairman faces his year with wonderment of what his job is.

If the purpose of a "cooperating" committee (not a joint committee) is to maintain continuing lines of communication between one organization and another, embracing all the values such an arrangement may have for mutual benefit, then that should be understood in the beginning. In that case no large group is needed. If, however, some particular project is involved, a special committee for an assigned task should be appointed and not one with a vague title.

These are not gratuitous observations. They are based upon the committee history of the AALL which has had a number of committees on "cooperation" for some general purpose and which have been continued for years without any very clear direction about what they are supposed to do.

These comments do not lead to any specific recommendation except perhaps these: (1) That in the establishment of committees concerned with problems or projects *vis à vis* another organization, care be taken to prescribe the purposes and objectives of the reference, (2) that if the purpose of the committee is merely one of communication, it be a *liaison* committee.

Reporting. If committees are appointed early, as recommended, one of the chief problems of reporting will be cared for, i.e., the time allowed for productive work will be lengthened and the annual report thereon made more meaningful.

It has been suggested that the Executive Board should be kept informed of current committee activity. In some organizations this is done by the appointment of a member of the central board as a liaison member to each committee. In the case of the AALL this would not be entirely practicable because the Board membership is small and some of its members already will have enough of a burden as committee chairmen. The suggestion has merit and its purpose could be achieved by an informal written report from each committee chairman to be received by the Board at its regular December meeting. This would alert the Board to special problems before committees upon which ad-

vice might be given, would reveal duplications of work, and would give the President an opportunity to appraise the current work of the several committees. As a by-product, it would nudge committee chairmen toward early activity.

It is recommended that each committee chairman and representative of the AALL file with the Secretary for the Executive Board's mid-year meeting a brief progress or interim report. This may be in the form of a letter or statement briefly outlining the status of the committee's work.

Questionnaires: It was inevitable that this Committee should receive complaints about the burden imposed by questionnaires from committees. Although the Committee believes the complaint is exaggerated, it has sympathy with the objection. Some suggestions have been made on how the load may be reduced but it is not enough to say "there ought to be some clearing house". This we do not have and until a central office is established which can act in a research function, committees will have to acquire needed information by questionnaires.

II. RECOMMENDATIONS APPLICABLE TO SPECIFIC COMMITTEES

Committee on Policy. Organized as a special committee in 1954, this Committee has been continued on a temporary basis for the purpose of bringing to fruition certain of its recommendations, particularly that pertaining to the obtaining of a subvention for the support of a survey of the AALL. The committee has a special task to perform which does not involve overlapping of functions.

If this remains as substantially its whole duty there can be no objection to it although there is some substance in the argument that the job belongs to the Executive Board itself. Thus, there is merit in the contention that any development of a program and of representation of the AALL along these lines should be at the top level. Practically, however, this has been worked out through a close liaison of the Committee with the President and Executive Board which has wisely retained for the Board the experience and wisdom of the Policy Committee. A note of caution should be recorded, however, that this Committee, owing to its very strength of membership, is not continued in use in a general executive capacity by the Board. This is, as stated, a note of prospective caution only and arises because a "Policy Committee" as a general matter suggests that in it lies the primary duty to recommend on matters of

general AALL policy. Of course, the Board will and should seek advice as it may desire but it was not intended that the Policy Committee be a continuing body nor a policy-making body. And it is undoubtedly just as true that the Committee itself would subscribe to that view.

Committee on the Budget. This Committee was established by action of the Executive Board in July, 1955. As presently constituted it is composed of one member of the Board as chairman and four other persons. It was intended that this Committee should function temporarily and not as a regular standing Committee. To it was committed the task of investigating the accumulation of funds and claims for funds for publication purposes, of recommending an allocation of available funds, of estimating the expenses of the various committees for the next Association year, and of reporting its findings to the Executive Board.

The administration of the finances of the AALL is a function of the Executive Board subject to such policies as may be established by the membership. The creation of a Committee on the Budget, reporting directly to the Board and not to the membership, is a proper Board action and its authority so to seek advice should not be curbed by any action of the membership. For this reason, the Committee on Committees makes no recommendation concerning this Committee.

It may be observed in passing, however, that as one of the problems of budgeting is the obtaining of information about the money needs of the several committees and representatives, the budgeting function of the Executive Board might be simplified if the appointment letters to committee chairmen contained an injunction that the chairman, by such and such a date, should report to the Executive Board (or other designated person) what appropriation the committee will need for the ensuing year to carry out its work. This would obviate the need for the special questionnaire submitted this year to committee chairmen. Secondly, it would not be inappropriate to make the Committee on the Budget exclusively a Board subcommittee.

Committee on the Law Library Journal. It appears that the work of this Committee does not overlap that of other committees and that there are no reasons for any change in its organization. The Committee on Committees, however, does wish to make some suggestions.

A review of the history of this committee reveals that for many years, if not from its

inception, the Editor of the *Journal* and the Chairman of this Committee were the same person. Apparently, when the publication of the *Journal* became a staff matter rather than a committee responsibility the chairmanship was separated from the editorship. Although Committee members still give editorial assistance, the Committee as such has moved perceptibly toward a policy determining and general management function. In the meantime no clear statement of areas of responsibility has been evolved or enunciated concerning the work of the *Journal* Editor and his staff and the Committee. In view of the numerous immediate decisions which must be made by the Editor, the necessity for the development and continuance by him of a superior *Journal*, the requirement that the *Journal* conform to a rigid budget, and the necessary delays owing to distances, it would seem advisable that the Editor have a reasonably clear formulation of his areas of autonomy and responsibility. This need not be a hard and fast statement but, rather, general rules of the road.

This Committee does not believe this to be indispensable, rather it recommends that the Committee on the Law Library *Journal* study the matter and determine, in cooperation with the Editor of the *Journal*, whether or not such a policy statement would be advisable and, if so, formulate it as a general working arrangement.

Committee on Exchange Files. The work of this committee is valuable, nonduplicative, and should continue without change except that its name might well be revised owing to the fact that the "files" method of operation has been abandoned. The Chairman has suggested it be known as the Committee on Exchange of Duplicates, which is its real function.

Committee on Education and Placement. This Committee began as one "On Major Library Positions" but in that absorbing way of committees became one on "Education and Placement". From its beginning until this year it had the unique gifts of leadership of Miles O. Price. With a change in chairmanship the current work of the Committee necessarily has been one of orientation in the ways of carrying out its duties and to some extent exploratory of new methods of operation. For example, the 1955-56 committee was appointed on a regional basis for the purpose of making its services more readily available. The development of this program and of others will take time.

There is no doubt that AALL should de-

vote serious and sustained effort in the placement field. To do this effectively and efficiently demands much time, perhaps more time than should be asked of any one person, because inevitably the chairman must carry the major load. This is the more true here because it probably will be advisable to keep the same person as chairman for longer than one year. Otherwise there will be serious waste of the investment in learning what the work is all about. Continuity also is valuable in the regional membership because potential employers and job-seekers come to rely upon the skill and acumen of the person in charge of placement. Those factors, of course, support the avowed policy of the Association to place placement work in the office of a full-time executive-secretary—when that mythical person should be obtainable. Until then, the Association must depend upon the good offices of self-sacrificing members.

In addition to placement, the Committee holds the chair of education although the nature and extent of that responsibility is not clear. Nor is it manifest that placement and education necessarily should be joined in one committee. It is patent, however, that the job of placement, especially in a transitional period, is sufficiently demanding without the further "education" function. Moreover, the field of education presumably is covered by the Association's representation on the Joint Committee on Education for Librarianship of the Council of National Library Associations, and collaterally by the AALL representation on the ALA Joint Committee on Library Work as a Career.

For the foregoing reasons the Committee on Committees recommends that the Committee on Education and Placement be one merely on Placement, with duties confined only to that field. Of course, the Committee on Placement inevitably will gain much wisdom about education and law librarianship in its placement work. It should be its province therefore to report also on that phase of its experience so that the Association and any committee concerned with educational aspects of law librarianship may have its observations on the hiring line.

Committee on State Bar Publications. In a very thoughtful letter to the Committee on Committees the Chairman of the Committee on State Bar Publications pointed out that unless that committee is prepared to enlarge its scope of activity, its continued existence would not be justified. Various new areas were instanced as possible, though not necessarily equally appropriate, for development:

(1) Listing of bar periodicals below the state association level. (2) Updating of the Small Checklist of Proceedings of Bar and Allied Reports and the preparation of a cumulative supplement to the Dooley Index to State Bar Association Proceedings. (3) Listing of published papers and proceedings of Institutes. (4) Listing of local Newsletters. (5) Listing of local special publications.

The problem of what the committee should do along the foregoing lines was made a matter of study by the committee and the final results probably will be reported on this summer.

In the meantime the Executive Board, apparently addressing itself to the scope of the committee's work in the past, has raised the question of whether the committee's job could not be as effectively done through the American Bar Foundation.

In view of the pendency of the committee's own self-appraisal a recommendation from the Committee on Committees appears premature.

Committee on Chapters. In 1953 Chapter Activity had reached a point where it was felt that a Committee on Chapters should be established to coordinate existing activities and encourage chapter growth. (47 Law Library Jnl. 296 (Aug. 1954)). The vitality of chapter development continues to justify the continuance of this committee.

The Committee on Committees makes only one recommendation: That the separate reports of the several chapters be omitted from the published annual reports. Much of the material now published in those separate reports will have appeared already in news notes in the Journal and this should be encouraged. The several chapters now are supposed to report to the Committee on Chapters and that Committee can cover in its report a general survey of local activity as well as report on major areas of interest or concern to the membership at large.

Committee on Microcopies (Microfacsimiles)

Committee on Application of Mechanical and Scientific Devices to Legal Literature

AALL Representative on the ALA Joint Committee on Microcards

AALL Representative on the CNLA-American Standards Association Joint Committee PH5-Microreproduction

The Committee on Microcopies initiated the project of microcarding Federal legislative histories. The work on this is done

through the Washington Chapter and publishing is through Matthew Bender & Co. In its 1955 report the committee stated it did not expect to initiate any other projects but supposed its function is to act as a clearing house for micro-reproduction of interest to law libraries. The committee's area of interest is publication and not the development of standards or the exploration of new kinds of uses for microcopies.

In 1955 the special *Committee on Application of Mechanical and Scientific Devices to Legal Literature* presented a most informative report on (1) duplicating equipment, (2) machine literature searching and its applicability to law, (3) punch cards and their applicability to law library problems, and (4) equipment and supplies which may be used in the work simplification process. It avoided the microcard area because covered by another committee. (The Committee on Committees has not found an adequate shorter name for this committee but for brevity in this report it will be called merely "Committee on Scientific Devices".)

Although the report of the representative on the *ALA Joint Committee on Microcards* indicated in 1955 that the committee had some interest in publishing, it appears that the committee is chiefly interested in standards and specifications. Similarly, the *CNLA-American Standards Association Joint Committee* is concerned with standards and specifications. The same person serves as the AALL representative on these two groups and is a member of the Committee on Microcopies. He is not a member of the Committee on Scientific Devices.

It is abundantly clear from the foregoing that the AALL has ample coverage in the fields touched upon by these committees and representatives; there seems, however, to be a lack of effective arrangement. In the first place the Committee on Microcopies suggests by its title that it is concerned with all phases of micro-reproduction when in fact its interest is in the publication of material in microfacsimile. This is a segment of a publication field and, if the Association had a general committee on publications, the publication of materials in microfacsimile would be within its province. The Committee on Committees recommends later in this report the establishment of such a Committee on Publications. It here recommends that the Committee on Microcopies be abolished and its existing duties transferred to a Committee on Publications. In making that rec-

ommendation this Committee is mindful of the need for continued interest in the micro-copy publication program. This may be maintained through the assignment of the area to a permanent sub-committee of a Committee on Publications.

The Committee on Committees is convinced that the AALL should be kept aware of and participate in developments in scientific aids to legal research and similar matters now being explored by the Committee on Scientific Devices and for this reason *recommends* that the committee be continued.

In order that this Committee on Scientific Devices shall have full responsibility in the field, it is further *recommended* (1) that its chairman or a member designated by him shall act as the AALL representative on such joint committees as may be established in the field of interest, and (2) that joint committee representatives report to the Committee on Scientific Devices, such reports to be integrated or referred to in that Committee's report and not published separately.

Committee on Cataloging and Classification. Upon the recommendation of the membership at the 1955 Chicago meeting and the supporting recommendation of the Committee on Committees, the existing Committee on Cataloging was expanded to the present Committee on Cataloging and Classification. It has a real task of great importance before it and should receive such financial support as may appropriately be given to it.

In view of the inclusion of Classification as the responsibility of the present committee, and for other reasons, it is elsewhere recommended that the Committee on Cooperation with the Library of Congress be abolished.

Committee on Civil Service Positions. In 1947 the attention of the AALL was directed to the need for a vigorous presentation to the administrators of the Federal Civil Service of a proper evaluation and grading of the law librarian position. This committee resulted. Although it set to work immediately, it was not until mid-1955 that it was able to come to grips with its central assignment. At that time, as the Committee reported in 1955, its work was only beginning.

Presumably the standards established in the Federal area will have an impact on job classification and related matters throughout the law library field; this factor alone may be persuasive of the need for a continuance of this committee on a permanent basis. In any event it is clear there is a need for the committee as presently constituted and that

that need will continue for some considerable time.

At the 1955 meeting of the AALL the committee recommended and the membership approved a transfer to the Committee on Education and Placement of its function of following up on announcements of law library openings in the civil service. In view of this the committee's title already is misleading.

In its 1956 Report the Committee recommends (1) that its scope be broadened so as to include developments within the Federal Government of interest to Federal law libraries, (2) that the name of the committee be changed to "Committee on Federal Agency Activities" so as to reflect this additional area of assignment, and (3) that the committee be made a permanent one.

The Committee on Committees accedes to these recommendations with this caution: (1) the nature of the committee's assignment, to the intent that it lacks precision, imposes on the committee a special duty of care that it shall not duplicate other committee activity, and (2) the functions of the Library of Congress do not fall within the committee's orbit.

Committee on Foreign Law. (See also: Committee on Indexing Foreign Law) Since its organization, this Committee has continued to perform a useful and important function in the foreign law field and should be continued.

One phase of its interest, the indexing of foreign law materials, is now under the wing of the Special Committee on Indexing Foreign Legal Materials (see discussion under that heading). It is therefore appropriate that there should be close liaison between the two committees by having a member of the Foreign Law Committee also a member of the Index Committee, as has been true this past year.

Committee on Indexing Foreign Legal Material, in Cooperation with Other Interested Groups. (See also: Committee on Foreign Law) At the 1955 AALL meeting in Chicago an *ad hoc* group met for the purpose of discussing the need for an expansion of existing media or the establishment of new means for the indexing of foreign legal materials. The problem is a large one and the foregoing statement is undoubtedly too brief a generalization of the area explored at Chicago. As a result of that meeting the AALL authorized the appointment of a committee to pursue the matter in cooperation with other

groups having an interest in the foreign law field, particularly to investigate the need for special financial assistance in making a survey of the area of interest and the potentials for satisfying them.

This is not a new subject. The AALL Committee on Foreign Law as early as 1951 touched upon it and in its 1953 report reviewed its unsuccessful attempts to obtain progress in the development of an international index to legal periodicals. In 1954 it stated it was continuing to investigate the feasibility of publishing an index to foreign legal periodicals. The present committee, in effect, is the outgrowth of this earlier work of the Foreign Law Committee. The Index group is to do a special and limited job and the regular Foreign Law Committee should remain as the AALL group normally responsible in the foreign law field. This year a member of the Foreign Law Committee is a member of the Index Committee. This liaison should continue.

AALL Representative on the ALA Joint Committee on Library Work as a Career.

AALL Representative on the CNLA Joint Committee on Education for Librarianship.

The first of the foregoing joint committees is concerned with recruiting persons to the librarianship profession, the second deals with the standards of education in librarianship. Although these two groups are different in their immediate objectives, they are phases of the wider area of Education.

The AALL Committee on Placement gradually acquired an interest in Education, in this case with (presumably) an emphasis upon in-service education and the development of special law library skills. It became the Committee on Placement and Education. Elsewhere it is recommended that the Placement Committee be relieved of that "Education" assignment, a vague assignment at best.

In the meantime there has been established a pattern of having a law librarian's institute prior to each annual meeting. These are not a responsibility of the AALL and are conducted quite separately from it; yet the AALL has an interest in their encouragement. This can be done without committing the Association and still provide a means for informal aid when called upon.

Here, then, are various parts of the education complex which should be drawn under one head—a committee on Education. This committee would be composed of the two joint committee representatives and three

others. It would be concerned with those phases of AALL interest which have heretofore been committed to the two AALL Representatives, and would have an interest in law library training and other matters concerned with the educational process.

Cooperation Committees:

Joint Committee on Cooperation Between the AALL and the Association of American Law Schools.

Committee on Cooperation with the Library of Congress.

Committee on Cooperation with the American Bar Association.

Committee on Cooperation with State Libraries.

The first of these committees, the Joint AALL-AALS Committee, poses no problem. It is, in fact, a good example of how "cooperation" committees may work effectively. The membership serves on a three year staggered term basis, is selected by the two organizations, and reports to both of them.

It is recommended that the Committee on Cooperation with the Library of Congress be abolished upon the ground that it is no longer needed. Its original purpose need not be rehearsed here but it soon became interested in two subjects, Class K and the State Law Index. Classification is now the job of the Committee on Cataloging and Classification and there is a new Joint Committee on State Law Index composed of representatives of AALL and other interested groups. It does not appear to the Committee on Committees that there is now sufficient need for this committee. Such AALL representation as may be needed or called for on behalf of appropriations and other support for the Library of Congress can be made by the officers of the AALL.

In respect to the other two cooperation committees—with the ABA and with State Libraries—the Committee on Committees is not yet ready to make final recommendations. Certain interim comments will indicate some of the problems involved here.

To a substantial extent the ABA Committee has either achieved its purpose or is concerned with a subject which could be the responsibility of another group. It was established for the purpose of getting better distribution of ABA publications. The ABA "package plan" was a result and that was a solid accomplishment. In 1955 it reported it was interested in the microcarding of the proceedings of the ABA sections; this is a very

worthy project but one which would fall within the ambit of the Microcard Subcommittee of the proposed Committee on Publications. To this point, then, the need for a continuance of the committee does not appear very strong. The Committee on Committees, however, would like to reserve its recommendation pending a study of the committee's 1956 report and discussions with its chairman.

One of the committees presenting a serious problem of scope and purpose is the Committee on Cooperation with State Libraries. Ten years ago the committee defined its scope as (1) cooperation of law libraries with state libraries in the same state and (2) interstate cooperation of the law libraries with state library agencies through the United States and perhaps other countries. Six years later a summary was published showing the distribution of state publications by libraries or other agencies. The next year a directory of inter-library loan facilities was published. Recently the committee sponsored the publication in the *Journal* of a supplement to the MacDonald Checklist of Session Laws. These were good projects but they show the kind of lack of pattern which might have been expected of a committee without any clear directive but with chairmanship held by persons who were anxious to do some significant job. Part of the difficulty is that the committee has had no formal relationship with the state library group. If there are problems on the state library level of concern to the AALL, and undoubtedly there are, or if programs exist or may be formulated in which the two groups have a community of interest, then a joint committee on cooperation between the two groups would be appropriate. A unilateral committee, as now, will continue to present its chairman with frustrations.

Special Committee on Publications (See also proposed Standing Committee on Publications): This committee was the outgrowth of a 1949 decision of the Executive Board to reduce the *Journal* to a bimonthly and a discussion of duplication of indexes and lists of current publications. The committee in its 1951-52 report named four projects for consideration: (1) Revision and expansion of the Check List of Current American State Reports, Statutes and Session Laws appearing in the *Journal*. [This has been accomplished.] (2) Investigation of the feasibility of including in the *Journal* current information on materials in specialized fields such as state administrative reports and opinions, congressional

hearings, etc. [This was found to be not feasible economically.] (3) Inquiry into the possibility of issuing periodic mimeographed lists of current publications as interim supplements to the list appearing in the *Journal*. [The Rothman list has been established.] (4) Exploration of the possibility and methods of issuing cumulations of the titles listed in the "Current Publications" section of the *Journal*. [This is committee work in progress and a report thereon is due this year.]

From the foregoing it appears that the committee has accomplished its purpose very well or is well along toward that end. It has been carried as a special committee and should terminate upon the completion of its immediate task (Item number 4, above). If the Committee recommends this year, on the basis of its inquiry into the need for a cumulation of "Current Publications," that such be undertaken, the committee should be continued for that purpose. In order to avoid a duplication of titles should a general standing Committee on Publications be established (as recommended in this Report) the Special Committee could become a temporary subcommittee thereof. This detail will be clarified by the time of the annual meeting at Philadelphia and will be included in a supplementary recommendation.

[Proposed] *Standing Committee on Publications* (See also Special Committee on Publications): For some time there has been a growing sentiment in the AALL that the Association lacks a settled policy concerning the sponsorship of publications, the allocation of funds for publishing, the disposition of royalties, and in fact the whole cluster of problems concerned with the encouragement, production, and marketing of published materials. There is a lack of planned attack upon the general bibliographic front. These observations, of course, have no bearing on the Association's serial publications—the *Journal* and the *Index to Legal Periodicals*. They do bear on the lack of any publications program.

In the opinion of the Committee on Committees a standing Committee on Publications should be appointed which would have as its responsibility (1) the formulation of an inventory of legal bibliographical needs (see for example Julius Marke's comments (Nov. 1954) 47 *Law Library Jnl.* 350), (2) the investigation of the feasibility of establishing an AALL monographic series relating to legal bibliography, (3) the development of a statement of policy on AALL sponsorship of

publication including the allocation of funds therefor, (4) the establishment of general ground rules for committee guidance where committees may be working on projects leading to publication. This phase would relate to avoidance of duplication, advice as to existing facilities, etc., (5) it would have supervisory authority, under the Executive Board, on all publications.

Such a committee would be alert to the work of the several AALL committees and to individuals to the end that advice and cooperation would be given where AALL sponsorship is sought. It would be advisory to the Executive Board in respect to final action which would commit the AALL to publication responsibility. The present serial publications (*Index* and *Journal*) would be outside its jurisdiction.

It is elsewhere recommended that the Committee on Microcopies be abolished and that its duties be assigned to a special subcommittee of the proposed new Committee on Publications.

A.L.A.—AALL Representatives

To the ALA Council

Joint Committees: Board on Bibliography, Government Publications, Union List of Serials, Library Work as a Career, and Microcards.

The status of the representative on the Joint Committee on Library Work as a Career and the Joint Committee on Microcards has been disposed of earlier in this report. It may be that the work of the Board on Bibliography and the Joint Committee on Government Publications is sufficiently tied in with the assignments of regular AALL standing committees to warrant the same treatment, i.e., making the representative ex officio the member of a regular committee. This remains for further investigation.

It should be noted here, however, that in the course of the implementation of the reorganization of the structure of the ALA, now in progress, some changes may occur which might have an impact upon AALL representation on the Council as well as upon the several joint committees. It is now too early to appraise this. In any event, the AALL representative on the ALA Council is in close touch with developments. Reference is made here only for the purpose of record.

• • • • •

The Committee will meet during the Philadelphia session of the AALL for the purpose

of hearing any objections to the recommendations in this report and to formulate additional proposals where loose ends have been left in this report. It is likely that this meeting will be held on Sunday or Monday, June 24 or 25. Notice of time and place will be posted at the meeting headquarters.

Respectfully submitted,
Huberta Prince
Arie Poldervaart
Vernon M. Smith, *Chairman*

COMMITTEE ON COOPERATION WITH THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

The Committee on Cooperation with the Library of Congress continued its efforts to restore the *State Law Index*. Pursuant to the recommendations made in last year's report, the chief aim of the Committee has been the formation of a Joint Committee to encourage by all appropriate means resumption of an index of state laws. Your Committee has succeeded in this task. The new Joint Committee was formed early in 1956. The Chairman of the Committee on Cooperation with the Library of Congress is the representative of your Association in the new Joint Committee and refers to his report on the *Joint Committee on the Indexing of State Laws*.

No official step has been taken by the Committee with regard to the reporting of the activities of the *Law Library of Congress* in the Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress. It is recommended that the Committee further pursue this problem.

Respectfully submitted,
Winifred M. Ing
(Mrs.) Madeleine W. Losee
Kurt Schwerin, *Chairman*

COMMITTEE ON COOPERATION WITH STATE LIBRARIES

The committee's full report appears in the mimeographed Annual Reports for 1955-56.

Committee members were circularized about functions and projects for 1955-56. Replies are revealing: "The name is ambiguous," "It should prepare another checklist," and "I am in doubt about its functions."

Committee compilation and trade publication of a complete checklist of state legal publications was deemed impossible as a one year project. Virginia Knox, last year's

chairman wrote: "I would not have attempted my checklist had I not discovered an almost complete list prepared by Lew Morse."

Your chairman examined all prior committee reports. The first committee could not agree on functions. They have never been defined. One committee met with the Executive Board (LLJ 43:343) which admonished: "Be sure there is no duplication of effort." With few exceptions, confused ideas of "functions" and haphazard projects continued. "New Horizons" suggested analysis of committee structures: accordingly, your chairman submitted a critical survey and analysis of our committee to the Committee on Committees.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Too many independent projects without coordination or official sanction cry out for bibliographical control by AALL.
2. AALL's purpose of "developing and increasing usefulness and efficiency of law libraries" can be fulfilled by establishing an Editorial and Publications Board as a clearing house to prevent duplication. Committee should be continued with defined purposes. Cooperation with State libraries could include: mutual aid in raising personnel and salary standards; cooperating with AALL in compiling checklists of State legal publications, distributing and exchanging them, effecting an equitable policy in sale of state reports and statutes, and liberalizing interlibrary loan policies.
4. AALL should survey needs and sponsor bibliographical publications to aid law libraries in legal research.
5. Encourage organization of State law library associations as chapters for exchange of ideas and to aid AALL in building membership.

Respectfully submitted,
R. Maurine Brunner
Edith L. Hary
A. Elizabeth Holt
Ralph Hudson
Ernest H. Breuer, *Chairman*

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND PLACEMENT

This Committee has spent the greater portion of the year in organization of procedural

routines, and has not brought joy unlimited to either would-be employers or would-be employees. Its chief handicap, and one not easily remedied, has been the scarcity of qualified personnel in the region adjacent to the opening.

Thirty-four openings have come to the attention of the Committee. Of these, the Committee or an individual member was asked to assist in filling 26. For each of the 26 openings, the Committee made suggestions about qualified personnel, based on the personnel records in its files, and succeeded in filling four positions. Each of the four Committee-suggested librarians already resided in the city where the opening occurred, and could be interviewed by the prospective employer.

Of the other 22 Committee-referred openings:

Five were filled by local applicants not registered with the Committee

Five are "potential" openings and prospective employers are not ready for decision

Five are in the early investigation-of-personnel stage and some Committee-listed personnel are known to be under consideration

Seven have remained unfilled for some time, and (while the Committee would suggest additional candidates if possible) will apparently be filled through other means

Of the eight openings of which the Committee became aware but about which it was not consulted, three were filled by non-Committee-listed personnel residing in the cities where the openings occurred; one was filled by a Committee-listed librarian who visited the library, and five, so far as your Committee knows, are still open.

It is probable that this pattern of filling openings by access to the local market will continue, since the majority of positions submitted to the Committee do not justify the expenditure of travel expense for interviews, nor are they attractive enough to induce one with experience and an almost-as-good position to move across country. The Committee's modicum of success so far has been due entirely to the accomplishments of individual members, working with the personnel and the prospective employers within their regions. Their future accomplishments may be multiplied as they become acquainted with more of the regions' personnel, and as more

members or potential members of the profession file with the Committee.

Frank Di Canio
Dennis A. Dooley
Virginia E. Engle
C. Robert Gibbs
Ethel Kommes
Sarah Leverette
Robert W. Lewis
Julius J. Marke
Beatrice S. McDermott
Hibernia Turbeville
Eda A. Zwinggi
Marian G. Gallagher, *Chairman*

COMMITTEE ON EXCHANGE FILES

On July 1, 1955 there were a total of 85 paid memberships in the exchange program and a balance of \$59.42 in the special fund. Since that date we have acquired nine new members, making a total of 94 as of May 1, 1956.

To date it has been unnecessary to pay for the multilithing and mimeographing of the exchange lists. This has been assumed during the current year by the University of Toledo, Harvard University, Minnesota State Library and the University of California at Los Angeles. By this means the cost of the program has been reduced considerably.

The following accounting is herewith submitted:

Receipts

Balance on hand July 1, 1956\$59.42
Receipts from new memberships	.. 9.00
Total to be accounted for\$68.42

Expenditures

Postage for List No. 7\$ 3.64
Postage for List No. 8 4.17
Postage for List No. 9 5.01
Miscellaneous postage for correspondence78
Total expenditures\$13.60
Receipts\$68.42
Expenditures 13.60

Balance\$54.82
as of May 1, 1956.

List No. 10 had not been distributed as of the date of filing this report so expenses for it have not been deducted but an amended

account will be filed at the time of the annual meeting.

During the first year of operation six lists were compiled and distributed. This year only four have been prepared due to the fact that the compilation of treatises and periodicals entails much more time and effort than the materials listed last year.

Verna E. Baertschy
Stanley Bougas
Alberta V. Heagle
Shirley J. Mann
Myrtle A. Moody
Marian B. O'Farrell
Bertha M. Rothe
Marie K. Lawrence
Doris R. Fenneberg, *Chairman*

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN LAW

The Committee makes the following Recommendations:

1. That a section on questions and answers on foreign law be added to the *Law Library Journal*, appearing initially once a year and that foreign law librarians be invited to contribute.

2. That a group of foreign law specialists prepare a program on foreign law which can be presented at meetings of our Association, of the Association of American Law Schools, of the Special Libraries Association and our chapter meetings.

3. That the Exchange Committee expand its activities by adding exchanges with foreign law libraries for remainders from the domestic exchange lists.

4. That the Association stimulate exchange of law librarians or exercise its influence in arranging visits of our members abroad and visits from foreign law librarians to the United States.

5. That the Association pass a resolution that it desires the Library of Congress to bring its guide series on the law of foreign countries up to date.

6. That the following two projects be considered for early action: the preparation of a Union list on foreign law materials and the creation of an inter-library center on foreign law.

7. That the members of the Foreign Law Committee act as consultants to any librarians needing advice on foreign law and that the membership be informed that the Committee members will serve in that capacity.

8. That the Association send a note of appreciation to the heads of those institutions who permit their law librarians to devote time to contributions toward better understanding of foreign legal systems.

9. That the Committee be continued and that it be represented either by its chairman or by one of its members on any special committee on foreign law.

Respectfully submitted,
Donald S. Baker
Francis X. Dwyer
Rudolph Neimanson
Cyril L. McDermott
Leonard Oppenheim
Herta Prager
Ellen D. Webber
Frances B. Woods
Kate Wallach, *Chairman*

COMMITTEE ON INDEX TO LEGAL PERIODICALS

This report traditionally starts with a statement of the financial condition of the *Index* and we are once more able to tell you that it is most satisfactory. The financial report of the H. W. Wilson Company for the year ending with the July 1955 three-year volume (Appendix A) indicates that \$10,707.62 was turned over to the Association. Out of this amount were paid the salaries of the editors and other expenses so that the net profit to the Association was approximately \$2,500. The report of the Treasurer of the Association will show the exact figures involved.

The new list of subject headings used in the *Index* first appeared in the September 1955 issue and have met with a very favorable response from *Index* subscribers. The new headings are providing better indexing and are constantly being observed in use so that necessary modifications can be made.

In an attempt to have the *Index to Legal Periodicals* conform to the format of other periodicals indexes, type size was reduced to 6 point and inclusive paging of citations and boldface type for authors' names in the subject section of the *Index* were omitted. One complaint on type size reduction, one on the omission of boldface type for authors' names and two on the omission of inclusive paging were received. These will be considered by the Committee when it meets at the time of

the Annual Meeting of the Association in Philadelphia.

At no additional cost to subscribers two other improvements were made in the *Index* during the year. With the capable assistance of William B. Stern the Committee added 45 new headings in the field of international law together with many cross references relating to them. The indexing of international law and related materials will be more complete and, we hope, far more usable. The second improvement was the addition of a cumulation to the schedule of monthly issues of the *Index*. The May issue now cumulates the indexing of February, March and April so that subscribers now will never need to consult more than four separate alphabets of indexing during a year. In the past as many as seven alphabets had to be used to cover the indexing of one year before the annual issue was received. The addition of the May cumulation increased publishing costs by about \$700.00 per year.

At the last annual meeting of the Association the expenditure of *Index* funds not to exceed \$4,000 was authorized to carry on a project to analyze and count the entries which would appear in a cumulation of the *Index* from its first issue to date. No funds have been spent yet but the project has begun. John Heckel and Carelton Kenyon of the Los Angeles County Law Library assisted the Committee by preparing a list of periodicals to be included in a cumulation. This was a tremendous job involving many value judgments and the Committee is most grateful to these two members of the Association for their valuable assistance. It is anticipated that two Harvard law students will be employed during the coming summer vacation to count the entries which will be found in the proposed cumulation. This total together with the figures on the present editors' output will enable the Committee to estimate rather well the editorial cost of producing a complete cumulation. This cost figure is necessary if we are to secure foundation or other support for a cumulation.

Respectfully submitted,
Elizabeth V. Benyon
Harry Bitner
Earl C. Borgeson
George A. Johnston
Fannie J. Klein
Forrest S. Drummond, *Chairman*

APPENDIX A

INDEX TO LEGAL PERIODICALS

Report for the year ending with the July 1955 3 year volume

Billing

Subscriptions (Expirations to July 1956).....	\$26,419.38
Advertising.....	50.00
Bound volumes and single numbers.....	2,040.70
	<hr/>
	\$28,520.08

Deduct Expenses

Printing: September 1954 issue.....	\$670.18	
November " ".....	667.48	
January 1955 6 mo. Cum.....	1,079.08	
February " issue.....	447.72	
March " ".....	433.09	
April " ".....	423.16	
May " ".....	523.55	
June " ".....	485.75	
July " ".....	468.13	
Aug. 1952-July 1955 Cum.....	6,266.88	
	<hr/>	\$11,465.02
Editorial work.....	1,089.64	
Boxes.....	83.55	
Postage and express.....	353.37	
Labels.....	4.65	
1M Letterheads and envelopes.....	29.66	
Bound volumes re-purchased.....	40.00	
U. S. Post Office re-entry fee.....	10.00	
Envelopes.....	268.04	
Commission—25% of sales.....	7,130.02	
	<hr/>	20,473.95
Credit Balance.....	8,046.13	
Add credit from July 1954 report.....	31,507.20	
	<hr/>	\$39,553.33
Less cash October 26, 1954.....	10,073.85	
	<hr/>	\$29,479.48
Credit Balance, subject to reserve.....		\$29,479.48
Unearned subscriptions (Portion of current subscription billing having future expiration dates).....		18,771.86
	<hr/>	
Credit balance now payable.....		\$10,707.62

The H. W. Wilson Company
New York 52, New York
December 1, 1955

COMMITTEE ON LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL

The *Law Library Journal* is not only a means of professional communication among the members of the Association; it serves also to represent the law library profession before an increasing audience of those who are interested in our work and ideas. The number of printed copies—1378 copies of the February issue being the maximum to date—exceeds greatly the aggregate of Association membership.

Yet, the publication of the *Journal* is largely a volunteer effort. We may include in this term the work of Mortimer Schwartz, the Editor, George Skinner, the Assistant Editor, and Earl Borgeson, the Advertising Manager, whose efforts exceed their remuneration by far. Among Committee members, Dillard Gardner edited the Golden Jubilee issue, Helen Hargrave provided the book reviews, Francis Waters Membership News, and Harriet French and Dorothy Salmon compiled the annual index. Further assistance was given by Marian Gallagher who is responsible for the Questions and Answers section, Lois Peterson who compiled Current Comments, Dorothy Scarborough and Virginia Dunlap who edited Current Publications, and Frances Holbrook who contributed the Checklist of Current Federal and State Publications.

During the year, the Executive Board provided funds for an additional 24 pages for Current Publications, the inclusion of Canadian materials in the Checklist of Current Federal and State Publications, and the resumption of the printing of reports of Committees and Representatives. Another noteworthy improvement is the printing of running titles on the spine of each issue.

Any volunteer enterprise is subject to frequent staff changes. The *Law Library Journal* is no exception to this rule. It is therefore with regret that we announce the resignation of the Editor which will become effective with the completion of the current volume.

The Committee also suggests that the Association consider the employment of a professional editor and advertising manager and will make further suggestions to this effect at the Annual Meeting.

Pauline Carleton
Harriet French
Dillard S. Gardner
Helen Hargrave
Dorothy Salmon
Frank Waters
William B. Stern, *Chairman*

COMMITTEE ON MEMORIALS

The Committee regretfully reports the deaths of Margaret A. James, Librarian of the Civil Division Library, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., Mr. Monroe Mendleson, Librarian of the Justices' Court Library, Kings County, New York, and Mr. Frederick Charles Hicks, Librarian Emeritus of the Yale Law School, New Haven, Conn., for whom Memorials appear in this issue of the *Journal*.

The Law Library Association of Greater New York, through Miss Freeda A. Coleman, Secretary, on May 29, 1956 notified Francis B. Waters, Law Librarian, Court of Appeals Library, Albany, that the Association has just lost one of its best known members, Mr. George P. Seebach, Librarian of the New York Law Institute. A Memorial is being prepared for publication in a future issue of the *Journal*.

Respectfully submitted,
Grace M. Sherwood
Hibernia Turbeville
Michalina Keeler, *Chairman*

COMMITTEE ON MICROCOPIES

The Committee held three meetings at which technical problems involved in library and research utilization of Microcopy were discussed. The law book publishers, as technical advisors, have kept the committee informed of new developments. A major problem confronting librarians, the necessity for at least two types of readers with different finding and reading techniques, will continue to hamper development and popular acceptance until resolved. Desiderata are a standard Micro-reader which will accommodate all sizes of cards and/or adoption of a standard card, for which prospects at the moment appear dim.

Vincent Fiordalisi, Committee Editor, has prepared a comprehensive listing of materials in Micro-facsimile of interest to law libraries which is scheduled for publication in the February issue of the *Law Library Journal*.

The committee, continuing publication of Legislative Histories, selected enactments of the 84th Congress considered of general interest, which the Washington Chapter continues to make available.

The major new project undertaken in this category is the production of Legislative Histories of the entire series of Internal Revenue Acts, 1909—date. In federal libraries, the

bound sets run to 150-200 volumes. A special compilation was made up some years ago in a very limited number of sets. The Microcopy edition is offered on a subscription basis at a small fraction of the cost of the special compilation. The material is of prime importance to libraries and law firms having important tax interests.

Other projects considered were: Micro-editions of selected articles, doctoral dissertation, Out-of-Print, international and foreign materials.

Roy M. Mersky
Vincent Fiordalisi
Joseph E. Andrews
Dorothy E. Hayes
Charles McNabb
Mable Smith
Huberta A. Prince, *Chairman*

COMMITTEE ON POLICY

The Committee was directed at the 1955 Annual Meeting of the Association to prepare in final form and present to the Ford Foundation, and/or any other suitable foundation, a proposal seeking financial support for a survey of the aims and functions of the Association and ways and means for accomplishing these objectives.

The proposal was prepared after consultation with the Executive Board and was transmitted to the Ford Foundation by President Carroll Moreland. No action has been taken by the Ford Foundation as of the time this report is written but it is anticipated that there will be action to be reported at the Annual Meeting in Philadelphia.

Respectfully submitted,
Earl C. Borgeson
Bernita J. Davies
Marian G. Gallagher
Sidney B. Hill
Miles O. Price
William R. Roalfe
Forrest S. Drummond, *Chairman*

COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS

The Committee spent the year considering whether a Cumulation of the titles listed in the "Current Publications" section of the *Law Library Journal* since May, 1952 and selected titles from those listed in *Current Publications in Legal and Related Fields*

since April, 1953 should be prepared, and if so, how this might be accomplished. Since the Committee was undecided as to the wishes of the membership in this matter a Questionnaire was sent out in March 1956 to the entire membership. 67 members replied that they favored the Cumulation and 18 replied that they did not favor the Cumulation. 27 indicated a preference for an author-subject index and 52 indicated a preference for an author index with a separate subject index. 67 replied they would be interested in purchasing one or more copies. Many Librarians indicated that while their greatest use of the present listings was as a checklist of current publications, the lists were used frequently in the compilation of bibliographies for use in acquisition work and reference service. They emphasized that this use is restricted greatly because of the absence of a cumulation.

The Committee wishes to recommend:

1. That the A.A.L.L. Special Committee on Publications undertake the preparation of a Cumulation of the titles listed in the "Current Publications" section of the *Law Library Journal* from May, 1952 and selected titles from those listed in *Current Publications in Legal and Related Fields* from April, 1953.
2. That the Cumulation shall be prepared as an author index with a separate subject index.
3. That the A.A.L.L. Special Committee on Publications appoint an editor to coordinate the work involved in the work of the Cumulation.
4. That the A.A.L.L. Special Committee on Publications and the coordinating editor be assured of the whole-hearted support and assistance of the membership in the preparation of the Cumulation.
5. That the A.A.L.L. Special Committee on Publications be continued until the completion of this project.

Dorothy Scarborough
Corinne Bass
Katherine Day
Betty V. LeBus, *Chairman*

COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET

This committee was set up to advise the Executive Board and reports directly to the latter.

COMMITTEE FOR THE PROTECTION OF CULTURAL AND SCIENTIFIC RESOURCES

No meetings have been called for this committee and, therefore, I have no report.

Dorothy Allport

COMMITTEE ON THE GOLDEN JUBILEE ISSUE OF THE LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL

A glance at the table of contents of the Golden Jubilee Issue will be sufficient to show what the Committee considered appropriate for such an issue—the history of the Association and its publications; its contributions to the profession of law librarianship, to legal literature, and to the legal profession; and its relation to other professional groups. The list of the Issue's contributors is an illustrious one. The Committee expects this Issue to serve as a lasting milestone and it selected persons of proven literary talent to write the record thereon. Not one person refused to write the article assigned to him, although, in some instances, individuals prepared their assignments at great personal sacrifice. Present and future members of AALL owe these writers and the Editor of the Golden Jubilee Issue, Dillard S. Gardner, a lasting vote of thanks.

The Committee received generous offers from publisher-friends for financing the GJI but it was felt that the issue must be paid for by the Association itself. Therefore these offers were declined with expressions of deepest gratitude. Advertisements and good wishes from AALL friends appear in the jubilee issue and the Committee extends its sincere thanks to the friends who placed them there. It also acknowledges the very big contribution of the Journal's Advertising Manager, Earl Borgeson, who contacted these friends.

One activity of the Committee not reflected in the Golden Jubilee Issue is its proposal of the Golden Jubilee Essay Contest. This contest was visualized as providing an opportunity for any enterprising Association member to offer his ideas of the AALL of the future. Contestants' efforts are presently in the hands of the essay judges: Ervin H. Pollack, Arthur C. Pulling, Vernon M. Smith. The prize winning essay will be announced at the Association's 50th Anniversary Meeting.

Respectfully submitted,
Frances Farmer
Elizabeth Finley
Harriet L. French
Mortimer Schwartz
William B. Stern
Margaret E. Coonan, *Co-chairman*
Helen Newman, *Co-chairman*

JOINT COMMITTEE TO COOPERATE WITH THE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN LAW SCHOOLS

The members of this Committee, appointed by and reporting to both the American Association of Law Libraries and the Association of American Law Schools, serve three-calendar-year terms on a rotation basis, four members' terms expiring and four new terms beginning at the end of December each year. Because of the membership change during this Association's year, this is a report on the activities of two committees. One Committee functioned during the first half of the AALL year under the chairmanship of Vernon Smith, and reported to the AALS in December 1955. That report, to appear in the *AALS 1955 Proceedings*, is to be made, by reference, a part of this.

In spite of the advisory character of the Committee's function, some unfinished studies, by association, have come to be considered very nearly its original responsibility. Of these, strengthening the AALS Library Standards seems to be uppermost in the minds of members of both Associations, and, in view of recent revisions Standard III.2.b., relating to the law library staff, is of most urgent interest. The revision adopted in 1952, watered down from an original draft which recommended "a staff of at least one professional and such clerical assistance as is required by the type and quantity of library service rendered by the library", now reads "The law librarian shall be provided with such professional and clerical assistance as is necessary in order that the proper functions of the library be performed in full and adequate fashion."

Dr. Miles O. Price, at the AALL Annual Meeting in 1954 (47 L.L.J. 371) pointed out that the defeat of the proposed specific standard, which would have put the one-man law school library beyond the pale, represented an AALL failure; that we failed to provide factual ammunition for our AALS

supporters, in presenting no "carefully worked out factual and realistic standards of our own, to show why the one-man librarian needs this help and what he could do with it that students couldn't do as well."

Your Committee has hope that some factual information of that nature will be forthcoming, as a result of the AALS Committee on Law School Administration and University Relations' *Inquiry into the Anatomy of Modern University Legal Education in the United States*. Under arrangements made by Chairman Lehan Tunks of that Committee and ex-Chairman Smith of this Committee, we were given the opportunity to make suggestions pertaining to the portion of the *Inquiry* concerned with law school library administration. Based on a Committee consensus that the time had come to investigate the relationship between the services performed by the law library and the size of its staff, the suggestions were voluminous, and Dean Charles W. Fornoff, Editor of the library administration portion, faithfully and skillfully incorporated them into the *Inquiry*.

Respectfully submitted,
 Thomas E. Checkley
 A. Mercer Daniel
 Bernita J. Davies
 Vincent E. Fiordalisi
 William Jeffrey, Jr.
 Leon M. Liddell
 Julius J. Marke
 Lewis M. Morse
 Louis Piacenza
 William R. Roalfe
 Bertha M. Rothe
 Marian G. Gallagher, *Chairman*

REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ALA BOARD ON BIBLIOGRAPHY

On January 31, 1956 I attended a meeting of the A.L.A. Board on Bibliography held in Chicago. At this meeting the following business was transacted:

1. Dr. Jesse Shera was nominated and unanimously elected new chairman of the Board. Dr. Ralph Shaw withdrew as chairman since he is President-elect of the American Library Association.

2. Dr. Shaw reported that a clip sheet of bibliographical projects will be issued shortly for distribution to library journals.

3. Dr. Shaw reported also that checking for the 1801-05 supplement to Evans American Bibliography is going forward rapidly,

and the supplement will probably be published within two years. The procedure followed in developing the 1801-05 supplement will be followed for successive periods to 1819. Progress was also reported on other Evans projects, particularly the compilation of additions and corrections through 1800 and the compilation of an index to Evans.

4. A survey of bibliography in the field of music prepared by James Coover was examined and favorably received. The Music Library Association will publish this survey. I then presented a preliminary statement on the state of American Legal bibliography.

5. The A.L.A. Steering Committee's recommendations on placing the Board on Bibliography in the new Reference Council was approved.

6. Mrs. Frances Jenkins was unanimously recommended for nomination as successor to Mr. Robert Downs, whose term ends in 1956.

In addition to the A.L.A. Members of the Board and the A.A.L.L. Representative, there were representatives present from the Newberry Library, the Special Library Association, the Association of Research Libraries, and the Library of Congress.

Respectfully submitted,
 Leon M. Liddell

REPRESENTATIVE TO THE ALA JOINT COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

The membership of the Joint Committee on Government Publications for 1955-56 was the same as for 1954-55 with Benjamin E. Powell, Duke University, continuing as Chairman.

The Committee met in Philadelphia, on July 5, 1955 and in Chicago, on February 5, 1956. Your Representative attended the Chicago meeting and in Philadelphia was represented by Miss Edith E. Wright, University of Pennsylvania. Also present in Chicago were Mr. Carper Buckley, Superintendent of Documents and, Mr. Alton H. Keller, Chief of Gift & Exchange Division, Library of Congress. The Documents Expediting Project which is administered by the Joint Committee, was represented by Miss Shirley Bystrom, Documents Expediter.

Your Representative continued to raise the problems of the number and types of depository libraries and the importance to law libraries of certain depository materials now unavailable to them. These problems were

specified in greater detail in last year's report.

With regard to the establishment of new depository libraries, Mr. Buckley pointed out that any legislation to designate new depositories will proceed slowly. He suggested, however, that the Superintendent of Documents can sell selected documents to non-depository libraries with a minimum of inconvenience to the receiving library. He also may be able soon to announce a plan for additional special services to non-depository libraries. Mr. Buckley explained that documents may be transferred from one library to another within an institution without jeopardizing that library's depository privilege. This procedure may be of significance to law libraries of institutions of which the general library is a depository library but which are not located in or are not formally connected with the general library.

For the information of present subscribers to the Documents Expediting Project and to assist in securing additional ones, a list of materials available through the Expediter will be prepared and distributed by Mr. Keller.

Respectfully submitted,
Kurt Schwerin

JOINT COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION FOR LIBRARIANSHIP

This Joint Committee of The Council of National Library Associations is presently considering a series of articles on education for librarianship in the special fields of map librarianship, theology librarianship (Protestant), theology librarianship (Catholic), and librarianship in the fine arts. After approval by the various library associations concerned and the Joint Committee, it is planned to publish these articles for the guidance of recruitment officers as well as the various library schools.

The work of the Joint Committee in the field of education for librarianship has made a deep impression on the library profession due to its reports, heretofore published, on education for librarianship in finance, journalism, law, medicine, music, science technology and theatre. As an example of this interest, the Joint Committee was invited by the Faculty of the School of Library Service of Columbia University to consider the new curriculum now being projected for that school. It is pleasant to report that the curriculum does reflect recognition of the

need to educate special librarians, and it is the sense of the Joint Committee that the library school at Columbia is taking a giant step forward as a leader in this respect.

The Joint Committee is still working on a program to ascertain potential needs for special librarians and in which fields the needs are most.

The Joint Committee also has under consideration a request from a leading librarian to consider the goal of education for librarianship. This librarian was of the impression that too many top library positions are being filled by people outside of the library profession. From that point of view, is it possible that something is fundamentally wrong with the library schools? Are they failing to educate their graduates to qualify for these top positions? Of course, the element of personal competence is always a factor in these situations. But on the whole it is a problem of considerable importance to the entire library profession. The Committee plans to delve deeper into the matter.

Respectfully submitted,
Julius J. Marke

U. S. BOOK EXCHANGE

The annual meeting of the Corporation of the United States Book Exchange was attended by your representative through a proxy, Harry S. Bitner, Law Librarian, United States Department of Justice. The Corporation's yearly meeting is a two session one and it was held, as usual, at the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C. The sessions are devoted to reports of the Corporation's officers, its executive director, and various of its committees, followed by a discussion of these reports and of the Exchange's problems.

As in other years, the main interest of the A.A.L.L. representative to the Exchange was centered on discovering ways in which this Organization can be of service to those in the law library field. It has been suggested that attendance of Alice Dulany Ball, Executive Director of the Exchange, at the 50th anniversary meeting of the A.A.L.L. would not only appropriate to the occasion but would provide an opportunity for A.A.L.L. members to learn at first hand what the Exchange can do for their libraries. President Moreland has invited Miss Ball to Philadelphia and it is hoped that she will be in attendance there. If so, her room number at the hotel will be announced. An opportunity

will be provided for personal contacts between her and A.A.L.L. members. It is urged that you explore the relationship of this organization to your own particular problems.

Respectfully submitted,
Margaret E. Coonan

JOINT COMMITTEE ON STATE LAW INDEX

As pointed out by your Representative in his Report as Chairman of your *Committee on Cooperation with the Library of Congress*, this Joint Committee was informally established early this year. It is not yet fully and formally constituted and your Representative has temporarily conducted its business, in particular with regard to enlarging its membership and the development

of ways for its effective functioning in the future. As of April 15th, the date of the preparation of this Report, the Joint Committee consists of four members of this Association: Mrs. Marian Gallagher as the Representative of the Association of American Law Schools, Miss Margaret E. Coonan as the Representative of the National Legislative Conference, Miss Charlotte C. Dunnebacke as the Representative of the National Association of State Libraries, and your Representative.

It is hoped that the American Political Science Association will join the Committee in the near future. The Joint Committee will then be prepared to begin its active work and hopes also to enlist the support of the American Bar Association and interested individuals in the pursuance of its task.

Respectfully submitted,
Kurt Schwerin